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DELEGATES ARRIVE IN BUCHAREST FOR CEMA SESSION

AU2620152 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2000 GMT 26 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/6/1978--The government delegations of the CEMA member-countries arrived in Bucharest to participate in the 32nd session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. The delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is led by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, the delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic--by Lubomir Strougal, prime minister of the Federal Government, the delegation of the German Democratic Republice--by Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, the delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic--by Gyorgy Lazar, prime minister, the delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic--by Jambiyn Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers, the delegation of the Polish People's Republic--by Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics--by Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers. The delegations were welcomed at the Otopeni Airport by Manea Manescu, prime minister and by other officials.

The delegation that arrived from the Republic of Cuba is led by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice-president of the State Council, deputy prime minister, Cuba's permanent representative to CMEA. The government delegation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, led by A. Marinc, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council, [arrived] to attend the session as invited guests. In keeping with the convention concluded between CMEA and that country's government, [he] was welcomed by Ion Patan, deputy prime minister, and by other officials.

Arriving in Bucharest to attend the CMEA session, as observers, were also the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, led by Le Thanh Nghi, deputy prime minister, the delegation of the People's Republic of Angola--by J.E. dos Santos, deputy prime minister, of Ethiopia--by Lieutenant Gesese W. Kidan, member of the Standing Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, in charge of economic affairs, the delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos--by Sanan Southichak, minister of communications, public works and transport.

The delegations were welcomed by Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister, Janos Fazekas, Paul Niculescu, Ion Patan, deputy prime ministers, by ministers and other officials. Present was N.V. Fadeyev, secretary of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

INTERCOSMOS SYMPOSIUM OPENS IN PRAGUE 19 JUNE

AU2310022 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Jun 78 p 2 AU

[Report signed (5): "Intercosmos Symposium"]

[Text] The 11th session and symposium of the Intercosmos program's permanent working group for space biology and medicine opened in Prague on Monday. Representatives of eight member countries of this international organization of the socialist countries--the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Hungary, the Mongolian People's Republic, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR and the CSSR--will define research programs for the immediate future and elaborate a draft plan for the next 5-year plan. The new stage of the Intercosmos program very considerably broadens the scope for biological and medical research. The symposium will be addressed by representatives of individual countries, particularly on spheres on which their hitherto research concentrates; the USSR and the CSSR are relatively equally represented in all thematic spheres which can be summed up as space physiology and space radiobiology.

ALBANIAN DAILY SCORES VIENNA TROOP REDUCTION TALKS

AU242019Y Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 17 Jun 78 p 4 AU

[Gezim Baftija article: "The Negotiations on So-Called Troop Reductions--An Instrument of the Hegemonic Policy of the Two Superpowers"]

[Excerpts] At the negotiations on so-called troop and arms reduction held in Vienna between the American imperialists and the aggressive NATO bloc and the Soviet social imperialists and the aggressive Warsaw Pact bloc a proposal, or a counterproposal, is submitted every week. These proposals and counterproposals are promptly followed by an extensive propaganda campaign in which each side proclaims alleged flexibility and good will for its bloc, as the Soviet social imperialists are claiming with their recent proposal. This is a stale history that has been repeated for several years in some 170 sessions of these negotiations, where the two superpowers and the allies of the aggressive blocs dominated by them are evolving an unrestricted demagogy to mislead the peoples. The American imperialists and the Soviet social imperialists seek to give the impression that they are seriously dealing with the problem of troop reductions and that most of the groundwork in this direction has already been done. The proposals are closely related. Following the proposal submitted by the Soviets last week, the Americans will soon respond. This was disclosed by a spokesman for the U.S. State Department on 13 June.

The demagogic game continues without end, while the two superpowers and their military blocs are, in fact, constantly increasing their aggressive might more and more. Troops and arms not only are not reduced, but, on the contrary, are being increased from year to year.

Obviously their intention is to make the presence of hundreds of thousands of troops and bases of American imperialism and Soviet social imperialism in Europe a fait accompli and to legalize this presence against the desire and unanimous will of the proletariat and the peoples of Europe who demand an immediate and total withdrawal of the superpowers from the countries of Europe. The military, political and economic presence and diktat of American imperialism and Soviet social imperialism in the European countries serve only the hegemonic policy of the two superpowers and are directed against the interests of the revolution, peoples and socialism. The negotiations between the two superpowers and their aggressive military blocs are held to legalize the unlawful presence of troops and military bases of both the superpowers. Thus these negotiations are an instrument of the hegemonic policy of American imperialism and Soviet social imperialism.

The extensive demagogic noise made by the two superpowers and their allies, the clamorous proposals which they submit at the empty Vienna negotiations, cannot conceal their dangerousness, their intentions designed to guarantee their hegemony on the Continent of Europe.

Everything confirms that each of the superpowers harbors hegemonic and enslaving intentions against the European peoples, as well as against the world. The peoples reject the dangerous illusions which the imperialist superpowers and the various reactionaries seek to cultivate, and the peoples know from their own experience that imperialism and social imperialism cannot survive without wars, aggression and armaments. Constant armament, Comrade Enver Hoxha has stated, is a prerequisite for the existence of imperialism, resulting from the very nature of its economic order and its aggressive policy. Therefore, as long as the imperialist states exist, there will never be genuine disarmament in the world.

LLESHI GREETS LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAYS

Mozambique's Machel

AU2420015Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 24 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to Samora Moises Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique:

On the occasion of your national holiday, the anniversary of the proclamation of Mozambique's independence, I send you sincere greetings for the people of Mozambique and I wish them successes in the progress of their fatherland and in the struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism.

Madagascar President

AU2615062Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 25 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar:

On the occasion of your national holiday, the anniversary of the proclamation of Madagascar's independence, it is my pleasure to express my best wishes to you for the happiness of the people of Madagascar. I voice my wish that the friendly relations between our two countries be developed for their common good and the struggle against imperialism.

FUNERAL OF PATRIOT PASHKO VASA REPORTED

AU261451 [Editorial Report AU] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1800 GMT on 25 June carries a report on a funeral procession organized in Shkoder today to bury the remains of patriot Pashko Vasa. Reported as attending the procession were "Ramiz Alia, Politburo member and party Central Committee secretary; Manush Myftiu, Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Tefta Cami, minister of education and culture; Xhafer Spahiu, minister of industry and mines; Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade; Xhorxhi Robo, secretary of the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front; Foto Cami, first secretary of the Shkoder District Party Committee; and others."

The reporter states that a memorial meeting was organized on the occasion. The band played the national anthem and Sulejman Bushati, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Shkoder District People's Council, presided over the meeting. The reporter states, Manush Myftiu then took the floor and reviewed the biography and activities of the late Pashko Vasa, the outstanding patriot of the Albanian national renaissance and one of the inspirers and organizers of the Albanian Prizren League.

CHILEAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE DELEGATION ARRIVES

AU241951Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 24 Jun 78 AU

[Text] A delegation of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Communist Party of Chile arrived in our country today for a friendly visit at the invitation of the AWP Central Committee. The Chilean guests were met at the airport by Hekuran Isai, Politburo member and AWP Central Committee secretary; Piro Bita, director of the Foreign Affairs Directorate of the AWP Central Committee; and others.

TODOROV-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR CEMA MEETING

AU261904Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 26 Jun 78 AU

[Text] A state delegation led by Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, departed today for Bucharest. The delegation will take part in the 32d meeting of the CEMA session.

At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Comrades Tano Tsolov and Nacho Papazov; Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; members of the government, and BCP Central Committee department heads. Stefan Bobos, Romanian ambassador to Bulgaria, was also at the airport.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS WITH BRITAIN OPEN

AU261130Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 26 Jun 78 AU

[Text] The sixth session of the joint Bulgarian-British economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation committee has opened in Sofia. The Bulgarian side of the committee is headed by Atanas Ginev, deputy minister of foreign trade. The British side of the committee is headed by Rex Browning, assistant secretary of state for trade. The session will outline new initiatives for the further expansion of economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries.

EDUCATION DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MOSCOW

AU261132Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 26 Jun 78 AU

[Text] A delegation of the Ministry of National Education, as well as of the Bulgarian Teachers Union, headed by Drazha Vulcheva, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and minister of national education, has left for Moscow to attend the Second All-Union Congress of Soviet Teachers.

TRICHKOV-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MONGOLIA

AU261134Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 26 Jun 78 AU

[Text] A Bulgarian government and economic delegation, headed by Krustyu Trichkov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Council of Ministers depty chairman, has left for Mongolia. In Ulaanbaatar our delegation will participate in the 12th session of the joint intergovernmental Bulgarian-Mongolian economic and scientific-technical cooperation committee.

BRIEFS

YOUNG INTELLIGENTSIA CONFERENCE--The fourth accountability-election conference of the National Club of Young Creative Artistic Intelligentsia opened in Sofia this morning. A report on the work accomplished during the 3 years since the last congress was read by Ivan Slavkov, chairman of the club. The conference is attended by Lyubomir Pavlov, head of the BCP Central Committee Art and Culture Department, by Boycho Shteryanov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, and by Lyubomir Levchev, first deputy chairman of the Committee of Culture, as well as by the chairmen of the creative unions. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 26 Jun 78 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON AL-QADHDHAFI'S CSSR VISIT

Joint Communique Issued

LD241800Y Tripoli JANA in English 1441 GMT 24 Jun 78 LD

[Text] A Libyan Arab-Czechoslovak joint communique was simultaneously announced in Tripoli and Prague after the visit of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1st September Revolution, to Czechoslovakia. Following is its full text:

At the invitation of the secretary-general of Czechoslovak Communist Party's Central Committee and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Gustav Husak, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, secretary-general of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, paid an official friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia from 15 to 18 Rajab 1398 Hijri, 20 to 23 June 1978.

During the visit, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi was received by President Husak and the Government and people of Czechoslovakia, expressing the solid relations of friendship existing between the peoples of the two countries.

President Husak decorated Colonel al-Qadhdhafi with the White Lion Medal, First Class.

In an atmosphere of friendship, a meeting was held between Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, secretary-general of the General People's Congress in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and President Husak. During the meeting viewpoints were exchanged regarding the development and strengthening of cordial relations between the two friendly countries, and current international questions. They expressed their satisfaction with the state of cooperation, which is getting stronger, between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

They affirmed the determination of the two countries to deepend and widen their relations in all fields.

They affirmed, with satisfaction, that Libyan Arab-Czechoslovak contacts and meetings have become a good and important tradition in the two countries' relations, and are helping to develop and deepen friendship and cooperation between them. When international questions were discussed, the two sides attached special importance to the situation in the Arab region and Africa as well as the questions of easing tension and disarmament.

The secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and head of state, Dr Gustav Husak, informed Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi of the success achieved under the leadership of the Czechoslovak Communist Party by the Czechoslovak people in all fields and in the building of a progressive socialist society based on the resolutions adopted by the 15th conference of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

President Husak informed the distinguished guest of the tasks and current political objectives of Czechoslovak foreign policy, which is aimed at developing international cooperation and easing tension in order to ensure world peace and security.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi informed President Husak of the achievements and the important transformation realized under the great 1st September Revolution in political, economic, social, and cultural fields, which are considered an effective participation in the world progressive powers' struggle against imperialism, colonialism, Zionism, reaction, and racism.

He also informed President Husak of the experiment carried out by the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in achieving direct democracy and the people's sovereignty.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction at the continuing friendly relations and cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Jamahiriyah, especially during recent years.

They stressed the importance of meetings and contacts at the highest levels to promote the development of bilateral relations and to coordinate stands towards international issues.

The two leaders remarked with satisfaction that the economic relations between their countries were getting stronger in implementation of the documents signed during the exchange of visits made by the prime minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Lubomir Strougal, and Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, as well as during the meetings of the joint committee for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction at the continuous expansion in the relations between the two countries in various fields, such as the relations between social organizations in the cultural, scientific and information fields. Both sides realized that time was ripe to develop these relations.

The two leaders were convinced that the promotion and deepening of cooperation formed an important contribution to supporting the unity of progressive forces in their struggle against imperialism, reaction and Zionism.

The two leaders gave special attention to the explosive situation in the Arab region and affirmed that it represented a great danger to international peace and security.

The two sides strongly condemned the continuing Zionist aggression against the Arab lands, and the expansionist policy and aggression of the Zionist entity against Lebanese sovereignt aimed at the liquidation of the Palestinian resistance, the occupation of more Arab land and breaching the front of progressive Arab forces and countries.

The two sides affirmed the solidarity of their countries and their support for the Palestine Liberation Organization. The two sides condemned the Zionist imperialist plans aimed at ignoring the rights of the Palestinian people and obstructing the Palestinian struggle, the liberating Arab national struggle against imperialism and Zionism, and harming the relations of friendship linking the Arab countries with the socialist countries.

The two leaders announced that a permanent and just peace could not be achieved without the liberation of all occupied Arab lands and the guarantee of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to return to their land, the right to self-determination and to establish an independent state.

The two sides condemned the policy of capitulation which the imperialist and reactionary forces are trying to impose on the Arab nation within the framework of a plan which aims at liquidating the Palestinian cause and trampling the rights of the Palestinian people. The two sides stressed the positive importance of the steadfastness and confrontation front which emerged from the Tripoli summit meeting and which grouped the progressive Arab countries as well as the PLO, in a unified action against imperialism, Zionism and reaction. [paragraph continues]

The two sides condemn the military intervention of imperialism in the internal affairs of some African countries and the attempts of colonialism to return, under false slogans, to its old centres in the continent, the two sides condemn also the policies of NATO, which tries to recruit African states to its sphere of influence and which forms joint forces to strike at the African liberation movements. The two sides see the necessity of putting an immediate end to this colonialist intervention and giving the Africans the right to solve their own problems in conformity with the spirit of the U.N. and O.A.U. charters.

The two sides condemn the complicity of the racist regimes in occupied Palestine and South Africa in hitting at the liberation struggle of the Arab and the African peoples.

The two sides reached a common conviction that detente was a vital matter for all the world and that peace was indivisible. In the meantime they stressed the people's right to defend their freedom and to struggle against imperialism, reaction and racism.

The urgent mission to secure permanent world peace was embodied in ending the arms race and in transforming it into complete and comprehensive disarmament, the two sides confirm their support for the convening of a world disarmament conference as soon as possible in which all the countries would attend to take substantial measures toward disarmament based on equality and equivalent security.

The two sides appreciated the socialist countries' initiatives and efforts exerted for disarmament and the entrenchment of peace.

The two sides pointed out the great importance of the European Cooperation and Security Conference and believed that the Belgrade meeting stressed the need to continue the course started at the Helsinki conference, which they were convinced was the way for the entrenchment of everlasting peace in Europe.

They also emphasized that European security was directly linked to that of the Mediterranean countries and the Arab region.

They expressed their hope that the Mediterranean would be transformed into a sea of peace and that all imperialist military bases would be liquidated.

The two sides expressed their anxiety at the dangerous changes in U.S. policy, at NATO's buildup of armaments agreed upon during its last meeting in Washington, and at the continuous attempts at intervention in other countries' internal affairs.

The two sides stressed with satisfaction the importance of the non-alined movement in the struggle against imperialism and all forms of oppression. They expressed their belief that the forthcoming summit conference of non-aligned states due to be held in Havana would participate in consolidating peace and security all over the world.

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic expressed its great appreciation of the positive role played by the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in the non-aligned movement.

The two sides reaffirmed the nations' right to control their natural resources and to struggle for eliminating all aspects of inequality in international economic relations. They also asserted the need to continue the efforts aimed at establishing a new international economic order on just bases which would put an end to exploitation and monopolies and achieve equality, prosperity, and welfare of all nations.

Both sides asserted their support for the principles and aims of the U.N. and their admiration of the role the international body plays in strengthening world peace and security.

The two sides attach great importance to cooperation and political coordination between their respective countries, and continual discussions on all levels.

The two sides praised the outcome of the talks and considered that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's visit gave a new dimension to the improvement of relations between their two countries.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, the secretary-general of the General People's Congress, expressed his admiration at President Husak and the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, his government and people of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic for the generosity they showed towards him and his delegation.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi then extended an invitation to the Czech president to visit the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

The invitation was gratefully accepted and the date will be set in the near future.

Seen Off by Husak

LD231828Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpt] Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, secretary general of the General People's Congress, today ended his official friendship visit to Czechoslovakia. At the festively decorated Ruzyne Airport, he and his entourage were seen off by Gustav Husak, the president of the republic, and other party and state representatives including Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly; Josef Korcak, deputy federal premier and Czech Socialist Republic premier; Karel Hoffmann, chairman of the Central Trade Union Council; Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, and Josef Havlin, secretaries of the party Central Committee.

Also present were Marie Kabrhelova, chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Women; Miroslav Capka, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission, and other representatives who took part in the Czechoslovak-Libyan talks: Bohuslav Chnoupek, foreign minister, Andrej Barcak, foreign trade minister, and Josef Varholik, the Czechoslovak ambassador to Libya.

Also present were the deputy chairmen and ministers in the Federal Government, the deputy chairmen of the Federal Assembly, representatives from the Czechoslovak National Front Central Committee, generals of the Czechoslovak People's Army, and other officials from our political and public life.

Cables From Aircraft

LD232112Y Prague CTK in English 1725 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Prague, June 23 CETEKA--Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, general secretary of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, sent today a message of greetings to Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak from aboard the plane taking him to Hungary.

In the message he expressed thanks to Gustav Husak and the people and government of Czechoslovakia for the warm reception in friendly Czechoslovakia. He also expressed the conviction that the visit and talks held in Prague represent a new step towards expanding relations between the two states and that they will be beneficial to the people of both countries.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES MOZAMBIQUE ON ANNIVERSARY

AU261605Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Jun 78 p 1 AU

[CTK report: "Telegram of Congratulations"]

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, has sent Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, a congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the third anniversary of declaring the independence of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The telegram appraises the successes the people of Mozambique are achieving under the leadership of the Mozambique Liberation Front in developing their country and in the struggle against the forces of imperialism, neocolonialism and racism on the African Continent. At the same time it expresses the conviction that the friendship and Czechoslovak-Mozambique cooperation will continue to develop and expand in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, in the interest of the people of both countries, progress and peace in the world.

CHNOUPEK BEGINS 4-DAY VISIT TO PORTUGAL 26 Jun

LD262054Y Prague CTK in English 1719 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Lisbon, June 26, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek arrived here today for a four-day official visit.

He said on arrival that the Czechoslovak Government ascribes great importance to the visit, which continues the dialogue between the two countries initiated at the Helsinki Conference on European Security and Cooperation. He pointed out that the visit is taking place at a time when Czechoslovak-Portuguese relations show a rising trend in all spheres: bilateral trade increased considerably in the past 2-3 years, and relations in culture and education are expanding.

Minister Chnoupek said that there are no problems in Czechoslovak-Portuguese relations, and that the only question is how to develop them still more dynamically, to contribute to relaxation of tension in Europe and to the positive situation which developed in the world after the Helsinki conference.

Minister Chnoupek disclosed that an agreement to prevent dual taxation and an agreement on international road transport will be signed during his visit in Portugal.

KAPEK LEADS PRAGUE CP STUDY DELEGATION TO POLAND

LD261636Y Prague CTK in English 0953 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Prague, June 26 CETEKA--A study delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party city committee here, headed by its chief secretary and party Central Committee Presidium member Antonin Kapek, today left for Warsaw at the invitation of the Polish United Workers' Party city committee.

The delegation will discuss with their Polish partners their experience from the parties' internal activities, putting the results of scientific research into practice and in apprentice training. They will also sign a friendship agreement between the two city committees for the years 1978-1979.

STROUGAL LEADS CEMA SESSION DELEGATION TO BUCHAREST

LD270738Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 25 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpt] A Czechoslovak delegation headed by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal left Prague for Bucharest today by air to attend the 32nd CEMA session.

The delegation consists of Josef Kempny, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, Vaclav Hula, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy federal premier and permanent Czechoslovak representative to CEMA, Vladimir Micka, departmental head of the CPCZ Central Committee, Herbert Durkovic, deputy permanent Czechoslovak representative to CEMA, and Jiri Kopecky, secretary of the Council for International Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation.

IRANIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION ENDS VISIT 25 JUN

LD261306Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 2200 GMT 25 Jun 78 LD

[Text] An Iranian Government delegation led by Kazem Khosrowshahi, minister of commerce, left Prague today for home. The delegation attended a session of the mixed commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Iran. The further broadening and intensifying of mutual relations in the economic sphere were discussed at the session.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Leopold Ler, federal minister of finance and chairman of the Czechoslovak part of the mixed commission.

TRANSPORT COOPERATION AGREEMENT CONCLUDED WITH GDR

LD270659Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0600 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Representatives of the Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Trade and the GDR Ministry of Transport have, in Berlin, concluded a long-term agreement on cooperation in the field of international and transit transport up to 1980. The new agreement also provides for further intensification and development of cooperation in this area.

LONG-TERM TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH JORDAN

LD262206Y Prague CTK in English 1708 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Amman, June 26, CETEKA--Czechoslovakia and Jordan signed a long-term trade agreement here, providing favourable conditions for a further expansion of trade and economic relations.

Czechoslovakia will export to Jordan mainly textiles, glass, rolled material and engineering products. Czechoslovakia is to increase its purchases of Jordanian phosphates, and will also build electric power plants, cement works and ceramic and leather factories in Jordan.

The agreement is a proof of Czechoslovakia's effort to continue promoting trade and economic relations with the developing countries with different social systems, based on the principles of equality and mutual advantage.

MEETING BETWEEN CSSR, AUSTRIAN TU LEADERS NOTED

AU231052Y Prague PRACE in Czech 20 Jun 78 pp 1, 3 AU

[(VTR) report: "Contribution to Trade Union Solidarity; A Cordial Meeting in the Headquarters of the Central Trade Union Council"]

[Text] In the Central Trade Union Council [URO] headquarters Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and URO chairman, yesterday received the chairman of the Austrian OEGB Trade Union, Anton Benya, who is currently visiting Czechoslovakia as the head of the Austrian Parliamentary delegation. H. Pasch, the ambassador of the Austrian Republic in the CSSR, URO Secretary B. Kacirek and other URO officials attended the meeting.

In a cordial and open talk the trade union representatives assessed the possibilities of further expanding and intensifying cooperation between the two central trade union organizations. The OEGB chairman, A. Benya, deeply appreciated the talks and meetings with G. Husak, CPCZ general secretary and CSSR president, Premier L. Strougal and with the Federal Assembly representatives. He stressed the positive significance of developing goodneighborly relations between the two countries and spoke about the possibilities of further developing the contacts between the Austrian and the CSSR trade unions. He briefed URO Chairman K. Hoffmann on the relatively low unemployment rate and on the decreasing development of inflation--which now amounts to 4 percent--in the Austrian economy. At the same time, he stressed the positive influence the nationalization of enterprises in a number of economic branches has on the stability of the Austrian economy. He also spoke about the contribution of the European trade union conferences in Geneva and invited the CSSR trade union representatives to visit Austria.

URO Chairman K. Hoffmann thanked him for the invitation and expressed his conviction that the visit of the URO delegation will contribute to further intensifying trade union cooperation. He briefed his guest on the topical tasks of the trade union movement in our economy, on its constant effort to increase the quality and efficiency of production and spoke about the concrete possibilities of CSSR-Austrian trade union cooperation and its contribution to developing goodneighborly relations between the two countries. He appreciated the joint steps of the European trade unions at the Geneva conferences and stressed that the contacts between the CSSR and Austrian trade unions contribute to consolidating international trade union solidarity.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON FEDERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

AU231100 [Editorial Report AU] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 21 June on pages 1 and 2 carries a 1,900-word (KV)-signed report on the opening day of the eighth joint session of the Federal Assembly chambers, taking place in Prague, headlined "Successful Management Last Year". After briefly reviewing Federal Assembly Chairman Indra's opening address and Minister of Finance Ler's report on the federal closing account for 1977, the report deals with the session's general discussion. Answering Deputy L. Steuskal's question about the state of cooperation with capitalist countries and the effect of the license policy, CSSR Deputy Premier R. Rohlicek is reported as saying: "We must make use of all forms of cooperation which meet our needs and respect the principles of the socialist system.

"There are now 35 cooperation contracts [with capitalist countries]. Cooperation is a significant technological and economic contribution and we will therefore continue to implement it on a substantially larger scale. The CSSR--he said--must in an intensive manner take part in the international distribution of work, in which the purchase of licenses has a prominent place. Introducing foreign experience brings our production considerable results in all economic fields."

In his reply to Deputy S. Tichavsky's question about the contribution of the commercial representations of some firms from capitalist countries in the CSSR to the CSSR national economy foreign trade, Minister A. Barcak is reported as saying: "As a signatory of the Helsinki final act, Czechoslovakia granted some firms from capitalist countries the possibility of trade activity. At present 40 foreign firms are represented in our country. Their representatives primarily see to it that the goods offered are of good quality, which saves us both administrative costs and the costs of telecommunication contacts."

In his statement the chairman of the CSSR State Bank, S. Potac, reported on the experience of the State Bank with granting credits to socialist organizations. He reportedly said that bank bodies are actively involved in elaborating plans at all levels of management and check the preparation and realization of capital investment projects. He stated as an example that last year and in the first quarter of this year State Bank organs did not start or stop financing almost 7,000 capital investment actions, because of shortcomings in the planning and budgetary preparation of the projects.

The RUDE PRAVO report also reports the adoption of two international agreements by the assembly: "The first--a protocol about a change in the agreement on the multilateral clearance in transferrable rubles and about the management and statutes of the international bank of economic cooperation was substantiated by Federal Minister of Finance Leopold Ler. The second--about the CSSR's participation in the so-called Nice agreement on the international grading [trideni] of products and services for the purpose of registering trade marks, was substantiated by the federal minister for technology and investment development, Ladislav Supka."

CZECH NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETS, KORCAK ATTENDS

LD261732Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD

[Ivana Bernaskova, report on eigth session of Czech National Council in Prague on 26 June]

[Excerpt] This morning's session of the Czech National Council is now drawing to a close. On its agenda was a government control report on securing the main tasks of the Sixth 5-Year Plan in the North Bohemian region.

The meeting was opened by Evzen Erban, chairman of the Czech National Council, who welcomed Josef Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Czech premier, and other guests. Stanislav Razl, deputy Czech premier, then spoke about the development to date of the North Bohemian region. He said that the great attention being devoted to the North Bohemian region arises from the fact that the region has 77 percent of the lignite coal mining in Czechoslovakia and over 37 percent of the electricity generating output. It also has to tackle adverse environmental conditions along with big tasks in the manufacturing sector and in the field of capital investment, and must take care to insure that the region is a happy home for over 1 million citizens, who, by their effort, selflessness and creative approach to the tasks to be fulfilled, demonstrate their positive attitude toward the jointly administered and created values of our socialist society.

The consequences of the existing worldwide energy crisis also affect Czechoslovakia, and this is why in our country, too, we need to raise coal output. And it is on this North Bohemian coal field, with its lignite deposits, that the whole burden of these increased requirements has fallen. The fact that the North Bohemian miners are fulfilling their tasks conscientiously is demonstrated by the fact that last year their output came close to the level planned for 1980. From a critical analysis of the present state of affairs in the region it emerged that deliveries of equipment for mines are lagging behind, that the transportation of coal extracted is not satisfactory and that there are considerable problems in the sphere of capital investment and the protection and shaping of the region's environment.

Comrade Razl also briefed deputies about the measures being adopted by the government to insure that even greater attention than before is devoted to the development of the region.

NEW U.S. FOREIGN POLICY ORIENTATION CRITICIZED

AU230907Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Jun 78 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Hazardous Policy"]

[Excerpt] After President Carter's entry into the White House and his administration's assumption of office, dangerous tendencies in American foreign policy grew stronger, tendencies which can only be characterized as abandonment of realistic positions. It is true that even before Carter's presidency one could observe the struggle of two concepts in American foreign policy, one that took the reality of contemporary international relations into account, and a second concept that made class hatred of the socialist countries and progress in general its supreme principle. The basic question and catalyst which reveals the essence of respective powers in the United States and shows how sincere they are about peace, is their attitude about detente in relations with the Soviet Union. But the problem is even more complex. The "hawks" in the United States are now trying to undermine the relaxation of international tension in general, to renew confrontation and to return the world to the trenches of cold war.

To all mankind, detente is a fateful question. But President Carter, along with his Washington hawks, is trying to gamble with this question and makes it the subject of political speculation and intrigues, motivated even by personal political ambitions. Isn't it perhaps a classic example that nothing is holy to the bourgeois politicians and that they--despite their constant talk about human rights--unscrupulously trample on the most elementary and basic human right, the right to live in peace?

It is no secret that for years the question of detente has been the target of attacks by the enemies of understanding between nations, enemies of peace. But it is disquieting that there is increasing evidence that, in the United States and other imperialist countries, representatives of extreme rightwing circles are becoming active; especially representatives of the military-industrial complex--the alliance of the military hierarchy with anticommunist centers and with those who are making fabulous profits out of war and death: the war industry. The purpose of their malicious activity is to undermine hopes for developing detente. In contrast to the interests of the American people, who demand an improvement in American-Soviet relations, the White House policy has taken a path that would like to take the world back decades.

This is a bad and unrealistic policy. The world has changed, whether Washington wants it or not. The balance of powers between socialism and capitalism has changed, hundreds of millions of people from all continents have joined the active struggle for peace. [paragraph continues]

The return to a policy of acting from a position of strength, about which the White House is speculating, is impossible and the only outcome of such attempts can be deterioration in international relations.

But the American President obviously does not mind that, as his Annapolis speech demonstrates. This is why he gave a green light to feverish armament and why he gives his blessing to Pentagon, CIA and State Department actions fomenting tension in various parts of the world. This is why Washington spares no means for ideological diversion against the socialist community and organizes malicious anticommunist campaigns, which pursue--under the mask of phrases about human rights--one goal: American imperialist interests.

During the presidential campaign, Carter gave his voters some 700 promises. The list of the promises alone runs to more than 100 pages. But they remain a scrap of paper. This is why the American President has become the target of growing criticism, which he is now trying to neutralize by issuing doubtful statements on foreign policy steps. He is led to this by people closely surrounding him, people who frequently mask their personal sympathies or antipathies, or their completely transparent personal power ambitions by presenting them as "global concepts". Yes, we are thinking primarily of Zbigniew Brzezinski, one of the worst of Washington's "hawks". We in Czechoslovakia know very well what he is. We know that he is a politician who is connected by an umbilical cord with the treacherous anticommunist emigres from the socialist countries, a man whose family ties connect him with bourgeois politicians in Czechoslovakia and Poland, who were removed a long time ago. In 1968, when counterrevolution was getting ready to strangle socialism in our fatherland and tear the CSSR out of the fraternal community of socialist states, Brzezinski's theories, which he himself delivered to Prague, nourished the worse enemies of the Czechoslovak people. But this is only one fact from the long anticommunist curriculum vitae of a man whose unscrupulous anticommunist concepts even evoke criticism from a number of Western politicians and from within U.S. political circles, which are beginning to understand where Brzezinski is trying to push American foreign policy.

COURT SENTENCES MAN TO 13 YEARS FOR ESPIONAGE

AU2313402 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Jun 78 p 2 AU

[CTK report: "The Court's Decision"]

[Text] On 13 June 78 the main trial against the accused Ing Vojtech Vala took place in the higher military court in Pribram. He was found guilty of the attempted punishable act of leaving the republic, according to Article 8, Paragraph 1 and Article 109, Paragraph 1 of the Penal Code, and of the attempted punishable act of espionage, according to Article 8, Paragraph 1 and Article 105, Paragraphs 1 and 3, Letters B and D of the Penal Code.

Vala was sentenced to 13 years of deprivation of freedom. The sentence has not yet become effective.

BRIEFS

TV, RADIO TRANSMITTERS EXPORT--The Tesla enterprise of Prague-Hloubetin will export to the USSR this year 29 Zona-2 television transmitters, 17 medium-wave, 2 doubled [zdvojene] medium-wave and 2 long-wave radio transmitters. Tesla will export 34 medium-wave 1 kilowatt transmitters to the GDR and 2 television and 8 radio transmitters to Romania, one of which will have a 200 kilowatt capacity. [Prague VECERNI PRAHA in Czech 23 Jun 78 p 2 AU]

LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

Met by Honecker

LD261858Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1516 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, secretary general of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, arrived in the GDR capital on Monday afternoon on an official friendship visit to the GDR scheduled to last several days. The prominent guest was welcomed very cordially at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State.

Members of the GDR party and state leadership and prominent figures from GDR social life were present to welcome Libya's highest representative, who is paying visits to a number of European socialist states. Some 10,000 workers and young people--citizens of Berlin, Potsdam and Frankfurt/Oder Bezirk--lined the path from the aircraft and shouted warm friendship and anti-imperialist greetings.

The flags of the GDR and Libya and the Red Banner of the international workers movement were flying at the airport.

Along with Erich Honecker, who met and welcomed his guest at the gangway to the special aircraft, the following were also present at the airport:

Members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo: Hermann Axen, Friedrich Ebert, Werner Felfe, Gerhard Grueneberg, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Heinz Hoffmann, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Konrad Naumann, Alfred Neumann, Horst Sindermann, Harry Tisch, Horst Dohlus, Werner Jarowinsky, Guenther Kleiber, Egon Krenz, Inge Lange, Margarete Mueller and Werner Walden; Prof Dr Erich Correns, president of the National Council of the National Front; Prof Dr Heinrich Homann, deputy chairman of the Council of State; deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers Hans-Joachim Heusinger and Dr Herbert Weiz; and other members of the Council of Ministers, including Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer; members of the Council of State; generals and officers of the GDR Armed Forces; Lt Gen Artur Kunath, Berlin city commandant, and others.

The special aircraft, which came from the Hungarian capital, landed at Berlin-Schoenefeld shortly after 1600. Erich Honecker exchanged a firm handshake with Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi at the foot of the gangway. The two politicians embraced each other. "I heartily welcome you to the GDR," were the first words of welcome for the Libyan guest, who expressed his warms thanks for the reception.

Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi introduced to his host the other members of the Libyan delegation who are accompanying the head of state, and the military ceremony of greeting began. The honor guard of the National People's Army, composed of members of the ground, sea and air forces, presented arms and the national anthems of Libya and the GDR were played. The commander of the honor guard reported to Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, who was wearing a colonel's uniform, with the password of the day: "For firm friendship between the GDR and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah."

A 21-gun salute was fired in honor of the Libyan head of state. After the greeting from members of the GDR party and state leadership and other figures and the members of the Libyan Embassy in the GDR, the honor guard marched past Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

The following are accompanying Colonel al-Qadhdhafi:

Mustafa al-Kharrubi, member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress; Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, secretary of foreign affairs; Muhammad 'Ali at-Tabu, secretary of agriculture and agrarian reform; Abu Bakr 'Ali ash-Sharif, secretary of trade; Jadallah 'Azzuz at-Talhi, secretary of industry; Ahmad al-Atrash, assistant under secretary for technical affairs at the Foreign Ministry; Husni Sha'ban, assistant under secretary of political administration; Muhammad al-Matmati, Libyan ambassador to the GDR; Salim Madnini, under secretary for communications; Rajab al-Misellati, deputy governor of the Libyan Central Bank.

Talks Begin

LD26220Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1907 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--On Monday Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, at the official seat of the Council of State in Berlin received Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, secretary general of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, for an initial talk.

Erich Honecker presented Colonel al-Qadhdhafi with the "Great Star of International Friendship." He praised the services of the Libyan head of state with the words: "With this high decoration, we pay tribute to your outstanding services in the struggle against imperialism and reaction, against colonialism, racism and Zionism and to your support for national independence, peace and social progress. In this way, we express our high esteem for the contribution which you are personally making toward the development of friendship and close, fruitful cooperation between the GDR and Libya.

"We honor you as a friend and comrade who is most deeply concerned about the unity of action of all fighters against the imperialist policy of aggression and interference in the Middle East and in Africa."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi expressed heartfelt thanks for the high decoration and said: "It is proof of the friendship between our two peoples, a tribute to the Libyan people and a personal honor. In view of the friendship which binds us personally as well as our two peoples, we will work on the consolidation of cooperation between our countries, for the development and consolidation of the anti-imperialist front and for peace and the well-being of the peoples."

In the following talk, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, the two statesmen exchanged views on international questions and on the state of relations between the GDR and Libya. They noted unanimously that the anti-imperialist alliance between the two states has been further strengthened and that this has opened new possibilities in the joint struggle for peace, disarmament, international security and social progress.

Following the conversation, talks began at the Council of State between Erich Honecker and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi with the participation of other figures from the two countries.

Present for the GDR were: Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister for national defense. [paragraph continues]

Also present were Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Oskar Fischer, minister for foreign affairs; Heinz Kuhrig, minister for agriculture, forestry and foodstuffs; Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers, state secretary and first deputy minister for foreign trade; Karl-Heinz Martini, state secretary in the Ministry for Construction; Erich Reim, state secretary in the Ministry for Construction of General Machinery, Agricultural Machinery and Vehicles; Dieter Albrecht, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission; Heinz Geber, deputy minister for transport; Egon Hempel, deputy minister for heavy machinery and equipment construction; Roland Schumann, deputy minister for foreign trade; Klaus Willerding, deputy minister for foreign affairs; Maj Gen Wolfgang Neidhardt, deputy minister for defense; Walter Krausse, vice president of the German Foreign Trade Bank; Bruno Sedlaczek, section head in the SED Central Committee Department for International Relations; Freimut Seidel, ambassador of the GDR to Libya; Rudi Wekker, special envoy of the GDR Government in Libya; Wolfgang Konscheln, ambassador and head of department in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

Present for Libya were:

Lt Col Mustafa al-Kharrubi, member of the General Secretariat of the Libyan General People's Congress; Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, secretary for foreign affairs; Muhammad 'Ali at-Tabu, secretary for agriculture and agrarian reform; Abu Bakr 'Ali ash-Sharif, secretary for trade; Jadallah 'Azzuz at-Talhi, secretary for industry; Ahmad al-Atrash, assistant under secretary for technical affairs at the Foreign Ministry; Husni Sha'ban, assistant under secretary of political administration; Muhammad al-Matmati, Libyan ambassador to the GDR; Salim Madnini, under secretary for communications; Rajab al-Misallati, deputy governor of the Libyan Central Bank; Mohammad Hadi al-Dawik, under secretary in the Council for Land Reform and Reclamation.

Honecker Gives Dinner

LD262309Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2042 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, gave a dinner on Monday evening in honor of his guest, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, secretary general of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The festive gathering in the State Council building in Berlin's Marx-Engels Square, which was introduced by the national anthems of the two countries, was the conclusion of the first day of the official friendship visit. During the dinner Erich Honecker and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi exchanged toasts of friendship and anti-imperialist solidarity which met with cordial applause. Also present were other members of the GDR party and state leadership and members of the Libyan head of state's entourage.

Present at the dinner were: members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo: Hermann Axen, Werner Felfe, Gerhard Grueneberg, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Heinz Hoffmann, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Konrad Naumann, Alfred Neumann, Horst Sindermann, Harry Fisch, Horst Dohlus, Werner Jarowinsky, Guenther Kleiber, Egon Krenz, Inge Lenge, Margarete Mueller and Werner Walde; Prof Dr Erich Correns, president of the National Council of the National Front; Prof Dr Heinrich Homann, deputy chairman of the Council of State; deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers: Hans-Joachim Heusinger, Dr Hans Reichelt and Herbert Weiz; members of the Council of Ministers, the Presidium of the People's Chamber and the Council of State; members of the parties united in the National Front and of mass organizations generals and officers of the GDR Armed Forces.

In their toasts Erich Honecker and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi expressed their satisfaction at the stage reached in relations between the GDR and Libya. They expressed their certainty that the visit and its results will further consolidate the friendly ties of cooperation and anti-imperialism.

Both statesmen affirmed their intention to contribute with all their strength to the strengthening of peace, the halting of the arms race, disarmament and the warding off of imperialist attacks.

Honecker Address

LD262310Y East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2110 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD

[Hans Vikto Kreipe report on Libyan head of state Al-Qadhdhafi's arrival in Berlin and the state dinner given in his honor on 26 June by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee]

[Excerpt] After the national anthems of the two countries were played, Erich Honecker addressed his guest:

[Begin Honecker recording] The GDR and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah are linked by a common striving for freedom, independence, social justice and human dignity. We stand in a common front for peace, security and social progress, against imperialism, colonialism, facism and apartheid. We are united by the will to further strengthen the unified actions taken by the states of our socialist community and the national liberated states in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Our strength lies in the still closer cooperation of all anti-imperialist and progressive forces, and it gives us the certainty to meet the attacks mounted by imperialism and reaction still more effectively and to pin fresh successes on our banners.

May I express the conviction that your visit, Comrade Secretary General, will deepen the friendship between our peoples and strengthen our cooperation. This will be of extraordinary importance for our joint positions in the anti-imperialist struggle. [end recording]

Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi then spoke and expressed thanks for the warm and friendly reception given him in the GDR. He stressed the community existing between our peoples in the anti-imperialist struggle.

Al-Qadhdhafi Lays Wreath

LD271036Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0940 GMT 27 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpts] Berlin--During the morning of the 2d day of his official friendship visit to the GDR, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, secretary general of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, honored the victims of fascism and militarism by laying a wreath at the Unter den Linden memorial. The Libyan head of state, who was accompanied by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and SED Central Committee secretary, was greeted at the memorial, which was flanked by GDR and Libyan flags, by the city commandant of the GDR capital, Lt Gen Artur Kunath. After the ceremony the Libyan head of state, together with Hermann Axen, visited the GDR state border with West Berlin at Brandenburg Gate.

HONECKER CABLES CONDOLENCES ON AL-GHASHMI'S DEATH

LD262015Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1811 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, has sent a telegram of condolence to 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Yemen Arab Republic, on the occasion of the tragic death of the president of the Yemen Arab Republic, Lt Col Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi.

PROTOCOL ON ELECTRICAL POWER SIGNED WITH SYRIA

LD240420Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1646 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--An economic delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic led by Dr Ahmad 'Umar Yusuf, minister of power, has been staying in the GDR since the beginning of the week. A protocol on the further deepening of cooperation between Syria and the GDR in the sphere of power was signed during the visit.

The Syrian delegation met with Otfried Steger, minister of electrotechnology and electronics; Klaus Siebold, minister of coal and energy; and Roland Schumann, deputy minister of foreign trade. The guests also visited several enterprises and had talks with scientists from Dresden Technical University and the institute for high voltage testing technique in Berlin.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH MOZAMBIQUE, ETHIOPIA ON RISE

LD261402Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2332 GMT 25 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--During the first months of the year there were extensive exchanges of goods between the GDR and Mozambique and Ethiopia. Assessments by foreign trade enterprises indicate that the main exports were "W 50" trucks, self-propelled excavators which can be used for roadbuilding and housing, as well as "ZT 300" tractors, harvester-threshers, forage-harvesters and swath-mowers.

In return, exports from Mozambique to the GDR included selected raw materials, protein foodstuffs and tea. Exports from Ethiopia included products typical of the country, in particular agricultural products, which are important export items for Ethiopia.

An agreement on close cooperation in the field of the hard-coal industry was concluded in Maputo by the appropriate ministries of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the GDR. Consequently, GDR specialists helped in the coal mines at Moatize where, among other things, they installed, for the first time, safety equipment according to internationally accepted standards.

At this year's Leipzig fair, important contracts and agreements were concluded between the GDR and Ethiopia on GDR exports in the fields of harbor technology, roadbuilding and communications.

Of great importance for economic relations between the GDR and Mozambique and Ethiopia are comprehensive agreements and the work of joint economic committees.

The concentration of cooperation in such fields as geology and mining, agriculture, energy, communications and transport will, in the future, determine mutual exchanges and will help increase agricultural production and develop industrial complexes in the friendly countries. The GDR has developed into one of these African countries' most important trading partners. Economic relations conducted on the basis of complete equality and mutual advantage are increasingly spreading to the sphere of scientific-technical cooperation.

ACTIVITIES OF TWO PEOPLE'S CHAMBER COMMITTEES CITED

LD240930Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

[Text] All enterprises and combines of the GDR were urged today by the People's Chamber Committee for Industry, Construction and Transport to make additional national income possible through improved performance. According to the committee's chairman, Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of SED Central Committee, every working hour should yield a higher value. Among other things, highly efficient consumer goods, foreign currency providing export goods, and spare parts are needed. Greater efforts are necessary in order to carry out socialist rationalization with much more determination. Scientific-technological work should be also directed in this connection.

The People's Chamber Committee for Agriculture, Forestry and Foodstuffs, which met at Agra in Leipzig, focused on preparations for the harvest. Minister Heinz Kuhrig said that from the outset a good pace, a minimum of losses, and the highest possible quality should be sought. There have been lectures and exchanges of experiences on this topic at Agra with 8,000 experts. The minister suggested to agricultural enterprises that they also provide mutual technical assistance at this time.

SOVIET ENVOY TO GDR CRITICIZES W. BERLIN POLICY

LD261714Y Hamburg DPA in German 1342 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Petr Abrasimov, Soviet ambassador to the GDR, has once again spoken out sharply against including West Berlin in the elections to the European Parliament. In an ARD interview Abrasimov said today that a unilateral change in the situation through the direct or indirect inclusion of West Berlin in the planned elections is an attempt to revise the existing situation--something that is not of concern for the interests of stability "in the area in question cannot be permitted."

The positive outcome of Brezhnev's visit to the Federal Republic will become apparent once matters develop further in the direction laid down in the joint declaration, he said. These conditions alone preclude anxiety about West Berlin. The routine handing-over of the office of the Bundesrat president to the governing mayor of Berlin, Dietrich Stobbe, is in violation of the four-power agreement and is illegal. In the ARD interview, which was recorded in East Berlin, Abrasimov once again said that the appearance of Federal Republic statesmen in West Berlin in their official functions directly contradicts the essence of the four-power agreement. He said he knows nothing about Stobbe's specific desire to pay an official visit to Moscow. Should such a question arise, this would have to be solved by renouncing all political conditions unacceptable to the two sides. The interview given to Fritz Pleitgen, East Berlin ARD correspondent, by Soviet Ambassador Petr Abrasimov will be broadcast this evening in the ARD magazine program "Kontraste" of the Freies Berlin [SFB] broadcasting station, SFB chief editor Dr Peter Pechel announced.

REPORTAGE ON CONCLUSION OF AL-QADHDHAFI VISIT

Visits Farm With Losonczi

LD261602Y Budapest MTI in English 1041 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 26 (MTI)--Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, general secretary of the General People's Congress of the Libyan Arab Socialist Popular Jamahiriyah, accompanied by Pal Losonc L, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, called today at the "Rakos-Mezo" agricultural cooperative farm in Budapest. He was accompanied also by Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja and by Pal Szuts, Hungary's ambassador to Libya. The guest was welcomed by Pal Romany, minister of agriculture and food, and then Imre Toth, the cooperative farm's vice president, outlined the farm's economic activities. Thereafter, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi saw several plants of the cooperative farm.

Assails As-Sadat, Praises USSR

LD261804Y Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 25 Jun 78 LD

[Interview granted by Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, secretary general of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, to a station reporter in Budapest--date not given: Questions and answers in Arabic fading into Hungarian translation]

[Text] [Question] They do not care much about Nasirism in Egypt at the moment. Moreover, they victimize Nasirists. Why do you think this is so?

[Answer] This is in complete harmony with the current policy of the post-Nasir regime, which is the opposite of Nasir's progressive, liberating and uniting policy. Consequently, Nasirites are not allowed to speak in Egypt. What is now going on against them is therefore in harmony with the endeavors of the regime which is refuting Abd an-Nasir. I believe As-Sadat did not go to Jerusalem in the interests of peace. In the same way, he cannot hope that by signing a separate peace agreement he will convince the Israelis to renounce their expansionist, imperialist policies, designed to create a greater Israel at the expense of the Arab people. I can condense As-Sadat's motives into one sentence: He is in a hurry to refute Abd an-Nasir's historic traditions.

[Question] Is it possible there will be Arab unity after the failure of efforts to achieve this end? Today a united, reactionary Arab bloc is beginning to form.

[Answer] Unity between countries with different social systems, naturally, cannot come about. The Arab countries and the progressive revolutions within them are endeavoring (?to make) social progress. This is the basis of all unity. Unity between reactionary and progressive systems is undoubtedly nonsensical, illogical.

[Question] Why does the United States continue to adopt a hostile policy toward Libya?

[Answer] With this policy, it also wishes to emphasize its dissatisfaction with the Libyan system's opposition to the imperialist endeavors of the Americans. So we can choose between either becoming agents of the Americans or their enemies, and since we are not their agents, we are on their list of enemies.

[Question] Libya and the socialist countries are linked strategically, but a few years ago relations between the Soviet Union and Libya were clouded. What has changed this and what has caused relations to develop in this way?

[Answer] When President Abd an-Nasir was still alive the situation was different. Abd an-Nasir considered it necessary for the Arab nation and the Soviet Union and the socialist countries to form a true friendship. At that time we felt assured that this friendship was in secure hands. As-Sadat, however, has deceived us because at the beginning he said he followed Abd an-Nasir's policy. The Soviet Union supports us; it grants national liberation movements increasing moral and material support; it strengthens the position of progressive forces, especially in Africa; it increases our defense capability against imperialist attacks. The Soviet Union does a lot in this respect.

[Question] What is the purpose of your current visit to the socialist countries?

[Answer] We would like to strengthen our fraternal contacts with the socialist countries, and we wish to develop a new stage of cooperation with them. There is also the opportunity to get to know each other better, to once more give our oath of solidarity against reactionary trends, to form a united stand on the issues of detente and disarmament, the creation of world peace and support for national liberation movements, with the purpose of strengthening the defense capabilities of the African people fighting for their freedom, to increase our efforts aimed at securing success for the Palestinian people over Zionism, and for the success of the just struggle of the Zimbabwe and South African people.

[Question] This is your first visit to Hungary. You have spent 2 days here. What do you think of our country, of the Hungarian people?

[Answer] Looking far back into history, the Hungarians--if I understand correctly--came from the East. We Arabs are Eastern, Asian people, so both people come from the Orient, Asia. So there are many common traits; Hungarian cuisine, for instance; your food is similar to ours--both are Eastern foods. You know, too, that our people lived under the same empires, the Roman Empire, for a long time, and the Ottoman Empire. Today, we belong to the progressive forces of the world. Events in history and the world situation have brought us together and today the issue of progress unites us--the battle for peace and the anti-imperialist struggle. I am glad to be among you. Hungarians are friendly, open-hearted people. I have experienced this from the man in the street and also from the negotiations. It makes me feel glad that contacts between our countries are developing favorably. This is above all due to Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, who visited Libya in 1975 and laid the foundations for contacts between our people, friendship and cooperation. My visit signifies a new stage in relations between Libyans and Hungarians.

Ends Visit, Signs Documents

LD261833Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The Libyan head of state has ended his visit to Hungary and left Budapest. As a result of the negotiations a Hungarian-Libyan scientific, technical and cultural cooperation program was signed. The two ministers of foreign trade initialed a protocol on economic negotiations. Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and his entourage were seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Janos Kadar, Pal Losonczi and several members of the Presidential Council and the government.

Joint Communique Issued

LD261832Y Tripoli JANA in English 1515 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD

["Joint Communique Between the Jamahiriyah and Hungary"--JANA headline]

[Text] Budapest, June 26, JANA--A joint communique between the Jamahiriyah and Hungary was issued yesterday after Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's visit to the People's Republic of Hungary. Following is its full text:

At the invitation of Mr Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and member of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary, and Mr Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, secretary-general of the General People's Congress in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, heading a Libyan Arab delegation, paid an official and cordial visit to the People's Republic of Hungary from 16 to 21 Rajab 1398 Hegira--23 to 26 June 1978.

A warm official and popular reception was accorded to Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, expressing the solid relations of friendship between the peoples of the two countries. In an atmosphere of friendship Colonel al-Qadhdhafi conducted talks with Mr Janos Kadar and Mr Pal Losonczi during which they exchanged viewpoints about continuing the development of the cordial relations between the two friendly countries and about the current international questions.

During his stay in the People's Republic of Hungary, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi got acquainted with the economic and social achievements realized by the Hungarian people. He also visited a number of economic and industrial establishments and historic and cultural places in Budapest. He also placed wreaths at the monument for Hungarian heroes.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi expressed his great appreciation for the important achievements realized by the Hungarian people in the building of a developed socialist society which is aimed at consolidating peace. He also appreciated the People's Republic of Hungary's solidarity with the peoples struggling against imperialism, reaction and racism.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi informed the Hungarian leaders of the achievements and transformations realized by the great Al-Fateh Revolution in the political, economic, social and ideological fields, which are an active contribution to the world progressive forces' struggle against imperialism. He also informed them of the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah's experience in realizing direct democracy and people's power.

The Hungarian side affirmed its appreciation for the achievements realized by the great Al-Fateh Revolution in the political, economic, social and ideological fields and for her active role in confronting colonialism, imperialism, reaction, racism and Zionism. The Hungarian side acclaimed the active role of the Jamahiriyah in the efforts to realize Arab unity.

The two sides attached special importance to the explosive situation in the Arab region and affirmed that it constituted a great danger to international peace and security. They strongly condemned the continued Zionist aggression on the Arab lands and the expansionist policy of the Zionist entity and its aggression on the sovereignty of Lebanon in order to liquidate the Palestinian resistance movement, the occupation of more Arab lands and the penetration of the front of Arab progressive forces and countries.

They affirmed the resolute solidarity of the two countries with the Palestinian people and their support for the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

They condemned imperialist, Zionist and reactionary schemes aimed at ignoring the rights of the Palestinian people, obstructing the Palestinian struggle and the Arab national liberation struggle against imperialism and Zionism and the harming of friendly relations linking the Arab countries with the countries of the socialist camp.

The two sides declared once more that permanent and just peace cannot be realized in the Arab region except by the liberation of all the occupied Arab territories and insuring the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people including their right to return to their homeland, self determination and the establishment of their independent state. They also affirmed the necessity of backing the Palestinian Arab people's struggle and of the solidarity of the progressive forces with them.

The two sides condemned the capitulationist policy which the reactionary forces and imperialism are attempting to impose on the Arab nation within the framework of the scheme aimed at liquidating the Palestinian cause and renouncing the rights of the people of Palestine.

The Hungarian side highlighted the positive impact of the steadfastness and confrontation front which emerged from the Tripoli conference and which includes the progressive Arab countries and the PLO, as well as that of uniting its work in the struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

The two sides expressed their anxiety towards the developments in Africa where the onslaught of imperialism and local reaction escalated of late against the countries and governments which are following a progressive internal and external policy. They resolutely affirmed the necessity of destroying the racist regimes in the continent and expressed their solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa for equality and independence. They strongly denounce the provocations of the racists and their armed attacks against Angola, Mozambique and the other confrontation countries.

The two sides condemn the imperialist armed intervention in the domestic affairs of a number of African countries, and the imperialists' attempts aimed at regaining their positions in the continent through the use of false slogans. The two sides stand firmly against these attempts through which imperialism is aiming at finding solutions for its economic problems at the expense of the African peoples' wealth.

The two sides denounce NATO's policy aimed at dragging some African countries into its sphere of influence and condemn the joint armed forces which were formed to destroy the African national liberation movements.

The two sides regard it necessary to speed up the elimination of imperialist intervention and to leave the Africans to exercise their right in solving their problems by themselves, in line with the spirit of the U.N. Charter and that of the Organisation of African Unity.

The two sides condemn the connivance between the racist regimes in occupied Palestine and South Africa and their alliance to strike at the struggle for liberation of the Arab and African countries.

The two sides shared the viewpoint that the reduction of tension was of paramount importance to the entire world. In this respect they drew attention to the fact that the forces aiming at escalating international tension by means of triggering a cold war, whipping up the arms race and manufacturing sophisticated destructive weapons, including the neutron bombs, have stepped up their activities of late. In this respect they stressed that new disarmament safeguards should be effectively enforced with a view to ensuring international detente.

They also pledge full support for the people's right to defend their freedom, and to struggle against imperialism and reaction.

They also expressed their deep satisfaction at the convention of the emergency session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament voicing their hopes that a new agreement on disarmament be reached and that effective measures be taken in this respect.

The two leaders called for the convention of the world disarmament conference with the participation of all countries at the earliest possible time, so as to reach consensus on disarmament safeguards based on equitable and equal security principles.

The two sides expressed their deep appreciation for the constructive efforts being exerted by the socialist countries to effect disarmament and to reduce international tension.

They also referred to the paramount importance of the European Security and Co-operation Conference.

The two sides stressed the need for all the countries of the world to adhere to the principles of the Helsinki conference as a means of ensuring permanent peace in Europe.

The two sides affirmed that European security is closely linked up with the security of the Arab area and that of the entire world.

In this respect, they called for removing the imperialist military bases in the area and transforming the Mediterranean into a zone of peace.

The two sides expressed their deep appreciation for the role played by the non-aligned countries with a view to abolishing imperialism, supporting the just causes and backing the efforts being exerted to establish international peace and security.

The peoples Republic of Hungary expressed its deep appreciation for the role being played by the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in the non-alignment movement.

The two sides affirmed the peoples' right to take over their own resources and to wipe out all inequitable international trade relations.

They also stressed the need for continued efforts calculated to establish an international new economic order based on justice, to end monopolism, not just monopolies, and to achieve equality, welfare and prosperity for the peoples all over the world.

Both sides pledges their irrevocable abidance by the objectives and principles of the UN and expressed their appreciation for its role aimed at establishing international peace and security.

Both sides reviewed the development of relations between Hungary and the Jamahiriyah expressing their belief that bilateral co-operation based on mutual interests was growing successfully.

The exchange of visits particularly between the leaders of both countries will help promote bilateral relations in the political, economic and cultural fields. To this end, a number of bilateral agreements were signed. These agreements are being successfully put into practice. Bilateral talks at the expert level have left no room for doubt that all possible efforts are being exerted to widen the horizons of bilateral co-operation. To this end, new measures were taken and a number of documents were signed.

The two leaders expressed their deep satisfaction that there was a complete identity of views between them on all the issues they discussed.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's visit to the People's Republic of Hungary has helped promote bilateral relations and opening new vistas of co-operation between the two countries. Furthermore, it enhanced the unity of the progressive forces in their struggle against imperialism and reaction.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, the secretary-general of the Peoples General Congress in the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, extended an invitation to visit the Jamahiriyah to both Mr Janos Kadar, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and Mr Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council. The invitation was thankfully accepted.

Budapest, Rajab 21, 1398 corresponding to June 26, 1978.

COMMUNIQUE ON MPR FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT TO HUNGARY

AU2312502Y Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 21 Jun 78 p 4 AU

["Communique on the Mongolian Foreign Minister's Official Friendly Visit"]

[Text] At the invitation of Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic, MPR Minister of Foreign Affairs Mangalyn Dugersuren paid an official friendly visit to the Hungarian People's Republic from 16 to 20 June 1978.

The MPR minister of foreign affairs was received by MSZMP Central Committee First Secretary Janos Kadar and Council of Ministers Chairman Gyorgy Lazar.

The foreign ministers held talks on the further development of relations between the two countries and on topical international issues. They discussed in detail the status of the successful implementation of the resolutions adopted at the 11th MSZMP and 17th MPRP congresses.

They satisfactorily established that in conformity with the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, traditional fraternal friendship and cooperation encompassing all areas of life and enriched with a new content, are constantly strengthening on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. They emphasized that systematic meetings between the two countries' leaders are of great significance in the multifarious development of their friendly relations.

The foreign ministers expressed their governments' resolute endeavors to continue in every respect the development and strengthening of cooperation based on fraternal friendship between the Hungarian People's Republic and the MPR.

The foreign ministers emphasized that expanding and intensifying their fraternal alliance and universal cooperation with the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist countries constitute a fundamental foreign policy endeavor by the Hungarian People's Republic and the MPR. This policy is entirely consistent with the peoples' common interests and objectives. It promotes the growth of socialist forces, enhances the effectiveness of the coordinated foreign political steps of the countries of the socialist community, and contributes to the cause of peace and security in Europe, Asia and other areas of the world.

In discussing topical international issues, the ministers established that despite a preventive activity by imperialist and reactionary forces, the process of detente continues to press on as the predominant trend in the development of international relations.

Both sides recognize the importance of the Belgrade meeting, which has confirmed the willingness of the participant countries in the European security and cooperation conference to continue applying the recommendations of the Helsinki final act in their relations.

The Mongolian side highly valued the Hungarian People's Republic's international activity, particularly its efforts to consolidate European peace and security.

The sides emphasized that restraining the arms race and disarmament are the most important tasks for further developing detente and consolidating the practice of peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems. They stated that the conclusion of a SALT II agreement would impart a positive impact on disarmament negotiations as a whole and on the international atmosphere. The foreign ministers pledged their full support for the constructive initiatives of the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist countries, including the highly significant proposal submitted by the Soviet Union at the tenth special UN General Assembly session on "practical means to end the arms race" and expressed the hope that the 10th special UN General Assembly session will advance the cause of disarmament and create favorable prerequisites for convening a world disarmament conference.

They stressed that special importance must be attributed to nuclear disarmament matters. They consider the most direct task to be the acceleration of negotiations for a universal and complete prohibition of nuclear weapons tests and their successful conclusion as soon as possible. The sides stated that their governments resolutely support the peoples' worldwide struggle against the production and development of the neutron bomb.

From the viewpoint of complementing political detente with military detente, the two foreign ministers attach great significance to the successful progress at the negotiations underway in Vienna in reducing armaments and armed forces in central Europe. They established that as a result of the consistent struggle by forces of socialism, progress and national liberation, favorable changes are taking place on the Asian Continent.

The sides welcomed the successes of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Lao People's Democratic Republic in restoring the people's economy and developing the work of socialist construction. At the same time, they noted with concern that forces intending to hamper Vietnam's peaceful socialist development have become recently active. They pledged their full support for proposals of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam aimed at a peaceful settlement of the conflict with Cambodia and other disputed issues, and they condemned all machinations against peace and toward an intensification of tension in the area.

The sides welcomed the victory of the Afghan people's national democratic revolution and the establishment of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

They stressed that the continued normalization of relations among the Southeast Asian peoples contributes to the improvement of the political situation in Asia.

They support the DPRK Government's efforts to develop the favorable conditions necessary for the country's peaceful and democratic reunification.

The foreign ministers stressed the significance of the joint efforts of the Asian countries to consolidate peace and create security on the continent, which, on the whole, are consistent with the vital interests of all mankind and the urgent task of intensifying and expanding international detente.

The Hungarian side expressed its great appreciation for the MPR's active foreign political activity to consolidate peace and security on the Asian Continent.

The sides established that increasing efforts are being made by the adversaries of peace and social progress to hinder the detente process. They noted that the PRC leaders are pursuing a great-power and anti-Soviet policy, cooperating with extreme imperialist and reactionary circles and opposing the efforts of socialist countries and progressive forces for peace and international security. This harms the common cause of the socialist countries and both sides resolutely oppose this policy. The two countries resolutely condemn Israel's aggressive acts to thwart a lasting and just settlement of the Middle East crisis and engage themselves [sikraszal] in the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, and an enforcement of the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate rights, including the right to create their own state. The failure of separate attempts repeatedly proves that a resumption of the Geneva peace conference is the realistic path leading to a lasting and just settlement of the Middle East crisis.

With reference to the activation of imperialism and reaction on the African Continent, the ministers pledged their support for the struggle of the liberated countries for national independence and social progress. They expressed their countries' solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of South Africa for freedom and national liberation and against colonial and racial oppression. The sides condemned the attempts by imperialist and other reactionary circles to create so-called inter-African forces to suppress the peoples' national liberation movement and hinder the strengthening of the national independence and social progress of the liberated countries of the continent.

The sides stressed the important role played by the nonalined countries in international life and the struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

At the talks, which were held in a spirit of fraternal friendship and mutual understanding, a complete consensus of views manifested itself in all the questions discussed. The sides expressed their conviction that the official friendly visit of the MPR minister of foreign affairs in the Hungarian People's Republic is contributing to further strengthening the fraternal friendship and universal cooperation betweer the two countries.

M. Dugersuren, minister of foreign affairs of the MPR, expressed his thanks for the warm reception and hospitality and invited Frigyes Puja to pay an official friendly visit, which Puja accepted with thanks.

HUSZAR-LED MSZMP DELEGATION RETURNS FROM LCY CONGRESS

LD241526Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 24 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The delegation of the MSZMP Central Committee, led by Istvan Huszar, member of the Politburo, has returned from Belgrade, where it attended the LCY Congress.

LAZAR LEADS DELEGATION TO CEMA SESSION IN BUCHAREST

LD262236Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest--Led by Premier Gyorgy Lazar, a delegation has left for Bucharest for the CEMA session which is to begin tomorrow.

NEMETH-LED PARTY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PORTUGAL

LD261558Y Budapest MTI in English 1038 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 26, (MTI)--At the invitation of the Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee, a delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, headed by Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, left for Lisbon on Monday. The members of the delegation are Ferenc Frank, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the County Bekes Party Committee, and Gyula Horn, deputy head of the Central Committee Foreign Affairs Department.

SHCHERBAKOV-LED CPSU AKTIV DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

AU231456Y Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 Jun 78 p 5 AU

[Unattributed report: "Soviet Party Worker Delegation Concludes its Visit"]

[Text] The Soviet party worker delegation led by Sergey Shcherbakov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee's Science and Educational Institutions Department, which has been visiting our country at the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, returned home from Budapest on Wednesday. During its stay in Hungary, the delegation was received by MSZMP Central Committee Secretary Imre Gyori. The Soviet guests held talks at the MSZMP Central Committee's Department of Scientific, Public Education and Cultural Affairs and Institute of Sociology, the Budapest party committee, the Ministry of Education, the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and the Borsod County party committee and visited several research and educational institutes.

HUNGARIAN-FRENCH JOINT COOPERATION COMMISSION MEETS

ID241924Y Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 24 Jun 78 ID

[Text] Budapest, June 24 (MTI)--MTI correspondent reports from Paris:

The Hungarian-French joint commission for economic, industrial and technical cooperation held a session from June 21 to 23 in Paris.

The session established that last year Hungarian export to France and import from there registered a dynamic growth. The prime ministerial discussions held in October 1977 in Budapest had set as target a two-fold increase in the Hungarian-French trade turnover in the shortest possible time. The joint commission observed that Hungarian deliveries to France could be expanded mainly through machine engineering, chemical industry products as well as through certain consumer articles like refrigerators, tv sets and cottage industry products.

The meeting pointed out that cooperation between Hungarian and French industrial enterprises had expanded. The partnership has grown in computer engineering and electronic section. Particularly good prospects are seen for collaboration in vehicle industry, machine tool production and light chemical industry. The two countries can usefully complement their export promotion activities through joint deliveries to third markets.

The development of trade and industrial relations will be promoted by 8 skeleton agreements under which some joint Hungarian-French joint enterprises have been established.

A protocol on the session of the joint commission was signed Friday at the French Foreign Ministry by the two co-chairmen of the mixed body, Hungarian Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Istvan Torok and authorized Minister Christian D'Aumal.

CARTER FOREIGN POLICY STATEMENT CITED

LD241539Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 24 Jun 78 ID

[Text] The U.S. President has come to the defense of his chief national security adviser and his secretary of state. According to Carter it is not fair that Brzezinski has been considered an advocate of rigid policies both in the United States and abroad in contrast to Secretary of State Vance, who is considered more moderate. The U.S. President stressed that the final decisions in U.S. foreign policy are made by him. He said that the United States will maintain its military and economic preeminence by any means and left no doubt about the continuation of his policy conducted under the pretext of human rights. At the same time Carter reiterated his opinion that good progress has been made in the SALT talks and said that the conclusion of a treaty is necessary.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH TANZANIA REPORTED

ID262000Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 26 Jun 78 ID

[Text] In the future, Hungary will be supplying Tanzania with fully equipped industrial units and machinery. This is contained in the economic cooperation agreement signed by the two countries following the talks attended by Jozsef Kaplar, deputy minister of foreign trade, in Dar Es Salaam.

COMMUNIQUE RELEASED ON VISIT OF HUNGARY'S KADAR

LD232134Y Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

["Hungarian-Polish Joint Communique"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, June 23 (MTI)--A party and governmental delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic, led by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, paid an official, friendly visit to the Polish People's Republic between June 21-23, 1978, at the invitation of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee and of the Council of State and Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

The visit has provided a new opportunity to demonstrate the traditional friendship connecting the two countries and peoples and to broaden their extensive relations.

The two party and governmental delegations had talks under the leadership of Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, and Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee. Present at the meeting were the Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar, the Polish prime minister Piotr Jaroszewicz as well as other party and state leaders of the two countries.

The joint communique states, among other things: The delegations surveyed the results achieved by the two countries' cooperation and carried on an extensive exchange of views on the international situation and on topical issues of the international communist and workers' movement.

They spoke with deep satisfaction about the fact that the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance concluded between Hungary and Poland 30 years ago and renewed 10 years ago had opened up a new chapter in the two countries' relations, had proved fully viable and had become the basis of the two countries' close cooperation in every field during the past years.

The two countries' fraternal friendship and cooperation are developing on the basis of joint targets and interests and of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and the proletarian internationalism. The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Polish United Workers' Party are playing a decisive role in this process.

They established with satisfaction that the bilateral economic and technical-scientific cooperation were constantly broadening and developing.

Trade is rapidly developing. There are realistic possibilities for fulfilling and overfulfilling the estimates laid down in the 1976-1980 five-year trade agreement. The share of products made by production specialization and cooperation is growing in the two countries, trade, especially in the fields of the vehicle industry, the production of agrarian machinery, electrotechnics and chemical industry. The parties emphasized that they were interested in continuing in the long run the reciprocal deliveries of power-media, raw materials and agrarian products.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that the elaboration of the program, stipulating the trends of the continued development of cooperation up to 1990, had started.

In close connection with the development projects going on in the two countries, the division of labour in the manufacture of tractors, agrarian machines and food industry equipment will be given priority in the long-range bilateral cooperation and it is regarded important to broaden the production specialization and cooperation in the processing industries, to coordinate the investment ventures first of all in the chemical industry and to cooperate in meeting mutual demands for basic fuels, raw materials and for basic materials for production as well as in metallurgy and in the processing of non-ferrous metals.

The development of the economic and scientific-technological cooperation between Hungary and Poland is serving well the realization of the program on the socialist economic integration, adopted at the 25th CMEA session, as well as the implementation of the special-purpose programs for developing the multilateral economic cooperation.

The parties gave a positive assessment of the development achieved especially in recent years in cultural and scientific cooperation. They emphasized the role and importance of the joint cultural and scientific cooperation committee. Agreement was reached on the conclusion in the near future of a new cultural agreement.

In the conviction that only durable peace can create conditions for the solution of our age's fundamental problems and social progress, Hungary and Poland, together with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, will continue to make efforts for strengthening the process of international detente and for rendering it universal and irreversible as well as for achieving that peaceful co-existence become lasting among countries with divergent social systems.

The sides continue to firmly oppose reactionary forces which endanger detente and the international atmosphere. They take stance against the military industrial concerns interested in the continuation of the arms race. The delegations note it with sorrow that the forces struggling for international security and cooperation are repeatedly finding themselves opposed also by the anti-detente, destructive activities of the Chinese leadership on the international forums. The current (Chinese) foreign policy is diametrically opposed to the cause of world peace and it is harming vital interests of peoples. Nevertheless, the parties underline that, like the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist states, they are striving for normally developing inter-state relations with the People's Republic of China.

The peace policy of the Soviet Union and the other countries in the socialist community, which is supported by the world's progressive and anti-imperialist forces, is playing a decisive role in the struggle for the preservation of peace and security, and of the development of international ties based on the principle of peaceful co-existence. In the realization of this policy, the initiatives taken by the political consultative body of the Warsaw Treaty for the further development of detente, curbing the arms race and for disarmament are of great significance.

The joint communique underlines the significance of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe as well as of fully observing the treaties signed between the Soviet Union, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany, and the four-power agreement on West Berlin signed on September 3, 1971. The document goes to point out:

The two delegations highly evaluated the initiatives taken by the Soviet Union for the consolidation of peace and international security. In this context, they ascribe great significance to the visit paid recently by Leonid Brezhnev, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union to the Federal Republic of Germany.

The sides also stressed the importance of the meetings between the leaders of the socialist countries with the statesmen of the capitalist states.

POLISH, USSR DELEGATIONS MEET AT KATOWICE STEELWORKS

Delegation Membership Reported

ID251516Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 24 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee; Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Zdzislaw Grudzien, first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Katowice met the party and government delegation of the Soviet Union which participated in the ceremonies marking the completion of the first stage of construction of the Katowice steelworks.

The Soviet delegation includes: Leonid Smirnov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union; Semen Skatchov, chairman of the committee for economic relations with abroad of the Council of Ministers; Boris Aristov, the Soviet ambassador to Poland; Ivan Kazanetz, the minister of iron metallurgy; and Andrey Eismont, the deputy minister of heavy engineering construction industry.

Franciszek Kaim, deputy premier and minister of metallurgy, was also among those participating in the meeting from Poland.

In the course of a very friendly and cordial talk, matters pertaining to dynamically developing and mutually beneficial cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union in many spheres of economy, methods for improving coproduction links and specialization, and problems linked with new fields of mutual cooperation were discussed. The significant contribution of the Soviet industry to the construction of the Katowice steelworks and further participation of the land of the soviets in the deliveries of machines and equipment for the second stage of construction of our biggest combine were discussed among other things.

Gierek Congratulates Builders

ID251456Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0705 GMT 25 Jun 78 LD

[Speech by Edward Gierek, PZPR first secretary, at the ceremony at Katowice steelworks on 24 June to mark the completion of the first stage of the steelworks--recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades, all of Poland was and is building the Katowice steelworks. Teams of specialists from almost all parts of the country were to be found at the huge construction site. The whole country had to undertake this investment project. That is why it serves and will serve the whole country. The Katowice Voivodship, directly involved in building this enterprise, took the greatest task upon itself. I sincerely thank the working class, engineers and technicians of this largest industrial center in our country; I thank the old workers of the metallurgical industry and young builders of the steelworks. You have shown in this great undertaking not only well-grounded knowledge and experience, but reliability and conscientiousness as well, which deserve the highest respect; you have shown boldness of thought, and enthusiasm at work. [applause] Soldiers of our Polish People's Army have made a great contribution to the construction of the Katowice steelworks. It has already become a tradition for them to combine their service guarding the fatherland's security with work for its development. Let us sincerely thank them for their selfless, patriotic toil.

Jablonski, Jaroszewicz Speak

ID250829 [Editorial Report ID] Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1700 GMT on 24 June carries a 20-minute report on the activities of Polish party and government leaders during the day's festivities in Katowice to mark the completion of the first stage of construction of the steelworks.

A correspondent reports that in the morning the guests, who included PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek, State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski, Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz, and a Soviet delegation, visited the rolling mill of the Katowice steelworks and met with workers at the rolling mill shop at 1000. The reportage then continues with a recording of the speech given by Henryk Jablonski, member of the PZPR Politburo and State Council chairman, at that meeting. Jablonski says:

"Dear esteemed comrades: The completion of the first stage of construction of the Katowice steelworks is a momentous event of nationwide significance, mainly because of the increase it provides in the production potential of Polish metallurgy.

"It is sufficient to quote just one figure in order to comprehend what has been achieved here through the efforts of the entire nation: 4.5 million tons of steel per year.

"One can only understand what this means if one thinks about the recent past. This kind of production figure was exceeded by all of our metallurgy in 1956. We thought then, and rightly so, that it was a great achievement which was of special significance for the further development of our national economy.

"Esteemed comrades, a lot of courage was required to undertake this task. A lot of toughness was required to see it to the victorious completion of the first stage. That is why today, when you look with pride at your achievements, I wish to thank you sincerely on behalf of the party and state authorities for your nights without sleep, for days of high tension, for Sundays which were taken away from your families, and for great, splendid work."

Jablonski's speech is followed by the presentation of awards to a group of 1,500 specialist workers. The correspondent then reports on the guests visiting the Beldon foundry, which is being modernized. After the foundry visit the guests attended a "solemn" dinner at which Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz spoke, and the report gives a recorded excerpt of that speech. Jaroszewicz says:

"I would like to thank the voivodship party organization, the voivodship authorities and the working people of Katowice Voivodship for creating a good working climate at the construction site and for the comprehensive political and organizational activity that was fundamental to the successes in the construction and work of the combine.

"I propose a toast: To further successes of the builders and workforce of the Katowice steelworks, to fraternal Polish-Soviet friendship and cooperation in building the combine, to the leaders of both our countries and nations, Comrades Edward Gierek and Leonid Brezhnev. To your health dear friends and comrades."

Following Jaroszewicz' speech and the announcement of a concert dedicated to the builders and workers of Katowice, the 20-minute report ends.

Ceremony at Sports Hall

LD251508Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 24 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpt] A solemn meeting was held next at the Voivodship Entertainment and Sports Hall in Katowice with the participation of the highest party and state authorities. Present were the builders of Katowice steelworks, representatives of mines, metallurgical works, factories, the world of science, technology and culture, young people, and Soviet experts, who are supervising the correct functioning of basic machines at the combine. Zdzislaw Grudzien, first secretary of the Katowice PZPR Voivodship Committee, reported that the large-section rolling mill supplied by the Soviet Union has been handed over for technical trial runs, and thus the first stage of construction of Katowice steelworks has been completed.

Next, Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, took the rostrum, and on behalf of the Central Committee and the highest state authorities conveyed cordial thanks to the builders of Katowice steelworks, saying that they have made a great contribution to the multiplication of the strength and prosperity of socialism in their fatherland, that they have served Poland and the Polish people well. Commissioning consecutive objects in a record brief time, they have given proof of their ability to work well and [word indistinct], which is bringing honor to the name of the Polish worker, technicians, engineer [passage indistinct] has proven fully that the combine in Katowice has an irreplaceable importance for Poland.

Deputy Premier Smirnov also spoke. On behalf of the highest Soviet authorities he conveyed warm greetings to the Polish people and best wishes for good achievements in the building of socialism.

WOJTASZEK ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO IRAQ

LD251048Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 25 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek arrived in Iraq yesterday on an official visit. Attention is being drawn in Baghdad political circles to the fact that this is the first visit by a Polish foreign minister to this country and that Iraq is among Poland's more important economic partners, as far as the developing states are concerned.

Minister Emil Wojtaszek will begin official talks with Minister Sa'dun Hammadi today. The talks will be concerned with Polish-Iraqi relations and international affairs, with particular reference to Middle East issues.

Talks with Hammadi

LD260826Y Warsaw PAP in English 1716 GMT 25 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Baghdad, 25 June PAP--Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek, now on an official visit to Iraq, started today talks with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Iraqi Republic Sa'dun Hammadi. The talks covered Polish-Iraqi relations and international problems with special emphasis laid on the Middle East issue. In the evening Sa'dun Hammadi entertained the Polish guest to dinner during which Emil Wojtaszek met representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and political circles of Iraq. Emil Wojtaszek's visit to Iraq is the first visit by the Polish minister of foreign affairs to that country.

Joint Communique Released

LD261850Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Emil Wojtaszek, the minister of foreign affairs, has ended his visit to Baghdad. The minister was received today at a special audience by Ahmad Hasan Al-Bakr, the president of Iraq.

According to the joint communique, both sides stated that there can be no permanent and just peace in the Middle East without the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories and the assurance of just rights to the Palestinian nation. Poland evaluates highly Iraq's contribution to the strengthening of the progressive stance of the nonalined movement and its significance in the contemporary world.

A conviction was expressed during the talks that the growing economic potential of both countries makes it possible to significantly expand the traditionally beneficial economic & trade cooperation. It is worth recalling that the value of Polish exports to Iraq amounts to about $100 million. The similarity of economic interests of both countries was stressed. This similarity is the result of, among other things, the fact that the Polish economy desires cooperation with those raw material exporting countries which are interested in purchasing our investment equipment, building services and deliveries of durable goods. This creates, as is the case with Iraq, better conditions for purchasing oil, exports of which to Poland from Iraq amount at present to 1.1 million (?tons per annum).

FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT FRANCE IN EARLY JULY

LD261514Y Warsaw PAP in English 0917 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 26 June, PAP--The Polish foreign minister Emil Wojtaszek will pay an official visit to France at the beginning of July at the invitation of the French foreign minister Louis de Guiringaud.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HOLDS MEETING 23 JUN

LD241200Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

[Text] According to the government press spokesman, the Council of Ministers held a meeting today. The state of the implementation of this year's plan was discussed and instructions were issued to economic organizations to insure that their tasks will be properly implemented in the following months.

The council of Ministers concentrated on specific summertime problems connected, among other things, with insuring proper production rhythm. Heads of economic ministries, central offices, voivods and city mayors have been instructed to initiate supervision over the preparation of production enterprises for summertime work, particularly to insure the supply of raw materials.

It is also necessary to establish the proper production organization, the proper allocation of workers' vacation time and, above all, to insure for the work force the appropriate working conditions, particularly during hot spells. Regional programs for serving vacation and tourist traffic should also be introduced. This particularly concerns home trade units, catering, transport, and reaction and rest centers.

It was stressed that good cooperation between all links cooperating with agriculture, on which to a great degree the efficient harvest (?managing) and the proper management of farm produce depend, is of particular importance.

Existing shortcomings in the repair of harvesting equipment should be speedily removed, and agricultural services should insure constant readiness and efficiency.

In the next few days the state of preparation of purchasing points, stores and drying rooms and the retail shop network should be investigated.

The most urgent tasks of economic organizations operating in industry were discussed at length at the meeting. This year undertakings connected with the introduction of structural alternations in the economy are being successfully implemented. The production of goods for the market and export has been growing faster than production in general. However, the achieved growth rate is still not satisfactory. In the case of articles earmarked for supply for the population it is still necessary to increase the quantitive supply and to insure a considerable increase in assortment in accordance with plans agreed upon with home trade organizations, particularly against the background of the growing incomes of the population.

Better production results in the second part of the year and a further improvement in the economic index should be reflected at workers self-government conferences, which will assess the tasks implemented by enterprises in the first half of this year. Enterprises where operational plans have been delayed should allocate production tasks in the following months in such a way as to be able to speedily eliminate existing shortcomings.

The key problem in all sectors of the economy is more efficient activity connected with foreign trade. Amalgamations and industrial enterprises should endeavor to achieve a steady flow of goods earmarked for foreign trade.

The Council of Ministers pointed to the need for considerable improvement in management efficiency and the economical use of allocated resources. Economic organizations should increase efforts toward the more rational use of raw materials, fuels and energy, and strengthen the discipline of cooperative deliveries and financial discipline. In management practice the principle of increased operational efficiency must be generally obeyed.

CEAUSESCU PAYS WORKING VISIT TO BUCHAREST ENTERPRISES

AU251416Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1903 GMT 24 Jun 78 AU

[Excerpts] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/6/1978--On June 24, President Nicolae Ceausescu paid a working visit to some industrial objectives and research and design institutes of Bucharest.

Accompanying the Romanian head of state on this visit were Elena Ceausescu, Prime Minister Manea Manescu and other members of the RCP and Romanian state leadership.

A few days after the working visits to four Transylvanian counties, the new meeting of President Nicolae Ceausescu with large collectivities of working people, researchers, designers and experts in various fields of activity of Bucharest had as objective the examination of the way in which the decisions of the Eleventh Congress and of the national conference of the RCP are being implemented as regards the development onto a superior stage of industry, of some of its key branches in particular.

Attention focused on questions linked to the fulfillment and overfulfillment of this year's plan provisions, to the renewal and diversification of production, improvement of fabrication technologies, increase of profitability and efficiency of the entire activity.

The visit started at the industrial platform of the military district, where, in the last few years, important research and production units were built for key domains of industry--fluid mechanics, aerospace constructions, engine building required for equipping a wide range of transport means--and where most modern production technologies are experimented and applied.

The first objective visited was the Heat Engines National Institute founded in 1975, meant to carry through the national programme on researching and designing the engine family necessary for various fields of activity.

At the end of this visit, President Nicolae Ceausescu appreciated the activity of this collectivity, stating that a good start has been made as regards the orientation of research and design.

He pointed to the need for intensifying the research and design activity, so that faster assimilation of the engine families stipulated by the national programme be secured, engines required by most varied sectors of the national economy.

The next objective of the working visit of the Romanian head of state was the "Turbomechanica" enterprise. During its three-year existence, specialized in building plane engines, this enterprise was endowed with up-to-date equipment and technologies, with plant and research laboratories, where highly efficient technological processes are perfected and advanced techniques of the aeronautical industry are tested.

There, too, intense research and design activity has been developed, aiming at assimilating the latest products in this domain as well as at elaborating advanced technologies. Visiting the main product on sections and laboratories of the unit, President Nicolae Ceausescu was appreciative of the way in which this collectivity passed to fulfilling the tasks devolving on it as concerns the aeronautical industry, of the high quality of products and the greatly efficient technologies applied.

The Romanian head of state also indicated that the family of plane engines be diversified to meet the requirements for developing the Romanian aeronautical industry.

President Nicolae Ceausescu visited then the Institute of Fluid Mechanics and Aerospace buildings.

Set up on the indications of President Nicolae Ceausescu, the institute has the task to promote and carry out research and design activities in aeronautics, transport and utility plane building, to develop basic researches in aerodynamics and plane structures. To this end, a team of experts was created, as also a modern technical-material groundwork.

Founded quite recently, the institute has already recorded particular results, turning to the best the tradition of the Romanian aviation school known by its inventors and pilots whose names are written down in the Pioneers' Golden Chronicle, by its gifted designers and building workers, as also by its vast experience. Presented were on the occasion the family of I.A.R. utility planes of various destinations, appreciated by beneficiaries, being highly reliable. Discussed were also the tasks of this team for taking over certain licenses and, based on them, for producing for Romanian transport planes, as also its preoccupations for research and design.

After having visited some sectors , workshops and laboratories, where the production processes are grounded on one of the most advanced techniques, President Nicolae Ceausescu analyzed the [words indistinct] and future programme of this institute with its experts.

The next objective of the working visit of the Romanian head of state was the electric machine enterprise, representative unit of the machine-building industry. More than half of its output is exported to 56 countries.

Visited was an exhibition displaying the latest achievements of this unit. President Nicolae Ceausescu was appreciative of the results obtained by the enterprise workers and experts in assimilating into production electric motors of great importance for the metallurgical and machine-tool industries, among which the alternating current welding converter--equipment of highly technical performance, gold medalled at a prestigious international fair [as received]. Generally, under the current five-year plan, till 1980, the share of new and up-to-date products will represent almost 80 percent of the output of this enterprise.

Visited were then a number of the enterprise sections, among which the third production section, where a gamut of over 240 types of asynchronous motors used in mining, metallurgy, chemical industry and in other industrial branches is manufactured.

At the end of this visit, appreciating the good result in developing and updating the production, Romania's president outlined some of the future directions of action of the RCP organization, of the working people's council and of the entire collectivity.

The analysis of the development prospects of the aeronautical industry continued in another zone of Bucharest--Baneasa, where the aeronautical material repairing enterprise, Irma, is, a unit which, in the last few years, has witnessed deep-going transformations as regards both its capacity and profile. Concurrently with repairing transport and utility planes, their engines and equipment, the experts of the enterprise started building the B.N.-2 type transport planes (Islander) and components for the B.A.C.1-11 plane. President Nicolae Ceausescu discussed with Ioan Avram, minister of machine-building industry, with executives in the relevant sectors about the creation of a genuine industrial platform of the Romanian aeronautical industry in that part of Bucharest. In front of dummies and graphs, presented were the new units envisaged to be built there, among which the factory for building passenger transport planes, short and medium carriers, cockpit instruments and engines, a factory for specific metallurgical products, a relevant research unit, an aviation faculty and development of the present school building.

A modern platform of the Romanian aeronautics will be realized in this part of the town, where research, production and education will blend harmoniously.

During the visit, Mihail Florescu, minister of chemical industry, Neculai Agachi, minister of metallurgical industry, and Lina Ciobanu, minister of light industry, presented some products made by the respective sectors for the Romanian aeronautical industry.

It was also mentioned that the different branches of the Romanian industry are able to secure by their endowment and capacity the raw materials and products necessary for the aeronautical industry of the country.

The highly technical equipment of the unit, the specialized apparatuses designed and made in that enterprise, were noted in the production shops and laboratories visited. The fact that the B.N.-2 planes manufactured there are requested in the world market is a confirmation of the constant preoccupations of that collectivity of working people to steadily raise the products' quality, just as the fact that the components for the B.A.C.1-11 are used trustworthily by the British builders.

At the end of the visit to that enterprise the party and state leaders were presented various types of indigenous sailplanes and motor sailplanes, enjoying particular success in countries like Great Britain, Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, the USA and Australia, as also school and training planes, transport and utility planes, helicopters manufactured both according to indigenous concept on and in cooperation with foreign firms.

Next, President Nicolae Ceausescu visited four enterprises of the industrial central of electronics and computing technique on the Pipera industrial platform which became the most powerful center of the electronic industry of Romania in the last ten years. The great platform in the north-east part of the capital city included today most up-to-date enterprises which manufacture, in conditions of high economic efficiency, highly technical and qualitative products. The analyses made by the Romanian head of state together with responsible factors, with the working people mainly [words indistinct] on questions of updating a particularly dynamic sub-branch--professional electronics.

The enterprise of electronic measuring and control instruments increased four times its output in the 1974-1978 period. This increase also implied a strong diversification of products, their number rising in the same period from 120 to 600.

During the visit to the main sections, President Nicolae Ceausescu was presented some of the representative products of the unit: oscilloscopes, twice renewed in the past five years, being now miniaturized, standardized and improved, digital frequency meters, electronic multimeters, low-frequency generators, stabilized voltage devices, etc. All these modern products have been manufactured exclusively based on according [as received] to the researches and designs of the experts in the Romanian specialized enterprises.

At the kinescope factory President Nicolae Ceausescu examined the latest achievements of that collectivity in increasing the output and modernizing the technologies, and the new products assimilated of late.

President Nicolae Ceausescu was highly appreciative of the progress made there in a relatively short period of time, wishing the collectivity of the enterprise new successes.

The next stop of the visit to the Pipera platform was at the computers enterprise.

Paying special attention to diversifying and updating the output, the unit has manufactured computers largely used in various industrial branches. Among the newest products are the minicomputer "Ecarom-800", used in the chemical, metallurgical, machine-building industries and in other fields of activity, a new computer belonging to the "Felix" family used especially for controlling technological processes as also equipment and machine-tools operations.

A special computer was presented on the occasion for testing printed circuits and other computing devices. The new (?types) of computers are superior to the previous types having doubled speed and computing power.

Part of the products to be assimilated this year were awarded highest distinctions at international economic competitions.

Appreciating the achievements of that collectivity, President Nicolae Ceausescu recommended the enterprise executive to continue the efforts for increasing both the output and the number of computer types destined to control technological processes in various industrial branches.

At the end of his working visit to Bucharest enterprises, President Nicolae Ceausescu stopped at the Romanian-U.S. "Rom-Control Data" enterprise. Founded up in 1973, the output of the unit has steadily increased since its commissioning in 1974 and is to grow three times this year as compared to last year's level and twice as compared to that stipulated in the programme convenanted between partners. The enterprise will record best achievements in 1978 exceeding by far those of the previous years.

During the visit to the main sections of the enterprises, the Romanian head of state was presented its major product: the 60 megaoctet memory disk, a 100 megaoctet memory disk is to be manufactured in the ensuing years, a highly technical achievement superior to those recorded by any countries in this domain.

President Nicolae Ceausescu examined with executives of the relevant ministry, with the general manager of the industrial central, with other experts questions concerning the increase of the output of the enterprise.

The same subject was approached during the cordial talk President Nicolae Ceausescu conducted with the representatives of the U.S. partner. We are inspired by the same wish to cooperate and we shall endeavour to reach the maximum stipulated levels, they stressed.

During his entire working visit--which resulted in particularly important conclusions for the development and modernization of the respective enterprises--President Nicolae Ceausescu was warmly greeted by the working people of the Romanian capital city.

PREPARATORY MEETING OF UN SCIENCE CONFERENCE OPENS

AU261328Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 26 Jun 78 AU

[Summary] The preparatory regional meeting of the UN conference for science and technology in the service of development opened this morning in Bucharest. The full UN conference will take place in August next year, in Vienna. The meeting was opened by Janes Stanovic, executive secretary of the UN economic commission for Europe, who welcomed the presence of Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, Minister of Education and Instruction Zuzana Gadea, Chairman of the Academy for Social and Political Sciences Mihnea Gheorghiu, and other officials.

The head of the Romanian delegation, Ian Ursu, chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, was elected chairman of the preparatory meeting; he read President Nicolae Ceausescu's message to the meeting. The message expresses the conviction that the meeting will adopt recommendations for concrete measures and practical ways and means to be applied at the national, regional and international levels in order to place the achievements of modern science and technology at the service of the socioeconomic development of all countries." Other speakers took the floor, including foreign guests. The proceedings will continue until 30 June.

Ceausescu Message

AU161700Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 26 Jun 78 AU

[Excerpt] A greeting message addressed to the UN preparatory meeting participants by Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu was read at the opening meeting. The message states that the Bucharest meeting is extremely important for preparing the world conference, as the European countries can contribute, individually or in cooperation, by capitalizing on their rich resources and experience, to supporting and developing the technological level of the developing countries throughout the world. The message also expresses the conviction that the proceedings will make a great contribution to worldwide efforts to accelerate the socioeconomic development of all the countries, primarily the developing countries, as a significant contribution to the general cause of cooperation and peace.

MORE ON PRC MILITARY DELEGATION'S VISIT

Received by Cazacu

AU241649Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1123 GMT 24 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/6/1978--Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received the Chinese military delegation led by Liang Pi-yeh, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, deputy chief of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, who are paying a visit of friendship to Romania.

On the occasion, Liang Pi-yeh conveyed a cordial salute to President Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, on behalf of Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Communist Party of China, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, and of vice-chairmen of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China: Yeh Chien-ying, Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien, Wang Tung-hsing.

Thanking, Virgil Cazacu asked that on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu, friendly greetings and wishes of fresh and great success be conveyed to Hua Kuo-feng who is leading the communist party and the Chinese people, as well as to Yeh Chien-ying, Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien, Wang Tung-hsing.

Attends Friendship Meeting

AU242045Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 24 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 24/6/1978--As part of the visit in Romania, the Chinese military delegation of friendship, led by Liang Pi-yeh, member of the CC of the Communist Party of China, deputy chief of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, visited on June 24 the "Romanian-Chinese Friendship" agricultural production cooperative of the Muntenii Buzau commune, Ialomita County.

The Chinese guests, who were extended a warm, friendly reception, saw round some production sections.

At the end of the visit, a meeting was held devoted to the Romanian-Chinese friendship.

In his address, Gheorghe Ghita, chairman of the "Romanian-Chinese Friendship" agricultural production cooperative, pointed to the close friendship and comradely collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of China, between the two peoples and countries.

The enthusiastic reception, full of love, with which the communists of the heroic Chinese people, all working people in towns, enterprises and institutions welcomed the distinguished messengers of friendship of the Romanian people led by President Nicolae Ceausescu during the recent visit to the People's Republic of China, was an eloquent expression of the close links of militant, revolutionary friendship established between the two peoples, that firmly and self-denyingly struggle for building socialism and communism.

The meetings and fruitful talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Premier Hua Kuo-feng, with the other Chinese party and state leaders, the agreements and understandings signed raise onto a superior stage the commercial exchanges and the economic, technico-scientific and cultural collaboration, further strengthening the cooperation and solidarity between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of China, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China.

As justifiably assessed by Nicolae Ceausescu and Hua Kuo-feng, all this corresponds fully to the interests and willingness of the Romanian and Chinese peoples to assist each other in building socialism and communism, for the people's liberty and independence, for progress and peace in the world.

Addressing then the meeting was Liang Pi-yeh, head of the Chinese military delegation of friendship, who said: The revolutionary friendship between the Communist Party of China and the Romanian Communist Party, between the Chinese and Romanian peoples, between the armies of the two countries cemented by the meetings and talks between Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Premier Chou En-lai and President Nicolae Ceausescu has entered, in our days, a new development stage. The recent visit of President Nicolae Ceausescu to our country, the meetings and talks he had with Premier Hua Kuo-feng, the documents signed on the occasion have given fresh impetus to the fraternal revolutionary friendship, to ever closer links between our parties, peoples and armies.

After having highlighted the remarkable successes obtained by the Romanian people in socialist construction, the speaker also said: The unflinching resolve of the Romanian people to defend its homeland's independence and sovereignty, its confidence in the victory of socialism and communism, the revolutionary spirit in which it works for fulfilling the tasks set by the Eleventh Congress and the national conference of the Romanian Communist Party left a strong impression on us.

Departs 25 June

AU252000Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1828 GMT 25 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 25/6/1978--The military Chinese delegation led by Liang Pi-yeh, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, deputy chief of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, concluded the visit of friendship to Romania.

IVORY COAST FOREIGN MINISTER BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrives 23 June

AU232111Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1956 GMT 23 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 23/6/1978--Simeon Ake, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Ivory Coast, arrived in Bucharest on June 23 today on official visit to Romania at the invitation of Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of Romania. At the Otopeni Airport, the Ivorian foreign minister was welcomed by his Romanian counterpart and by other officials.

Cooperation Committee Session

AU241620Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 24 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/6/1978--The first session of the grand Romanian-Ivorian joint commission of cooperation, set up under the agreement signed by President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, in March 1977, was officially opened in Bucharest on June 23.

The opening was attended by the two ministers of foreign affairs--Stefan Andrei and Simeon Ake, co-chairmen of the commission, who stressed the willingness to translate into life the Romanian-Ivorian understandings covenanted at the highest level, for turning to account the possibilities of developing and dynamizing the good relations established between the two countries in the political, economic and other domains of mutual interest.

During the first session of the joint comission signed were an arrangement of the Romanian news agency AGERPRES and the Ivory Coast News Agency (A.I.P.) and an understanding between the Romanian radio-television and the Ivory Coast radio-television.

Received by Burtica, Andrei

AU241622Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 24 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, today received Simeon Ake, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Ivory Coast, who is paying an official visit to our country. The two sides discussed matters concerning the development of relations of economic cooperation and trade and other exchanges between Romania and the Ivory Coast.

Official talks also took place today between Romanian Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Andrei and the Ivory Coast foreign minister. The two sides discussed ways and means to implement Romanian-Ivorian agreements concluded at the summit level and to promote and strengthen comprehensive cooperation between the two countries. They also broached certain problems of the current international scene.

Protocol Signed

AU251345Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 25 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and the foreign minister of the Ivory Coast, Simeon Ake, signed in Bucharest the protocol of the first session of the Romanian-Ivorian joint cooperation commission.

The protocol envisages measures designed to expand economic cooperation, especially in the areas of mining, geology, forestry and agriculture; to develop cooperation in the areas of education, culture, information and sports, and to expand commercial exchanges.

Received by Ceausescu

AU262044Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 26 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/6/1978--President Nicolae Ceausescu received on June 26, Simeon Ake, minister of foreign affairs of the Ivory Coast Republic, who is paying an official visit to Romania. The interview was attended by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs.

The minister of Ivory Coast conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu a cordial salute from President Houphouet-Boigny of the Ivory Coast Republic. Thanking, President Nicolae Ceausescu addressed a warm salute to the Ivory Coast head of state.

They evoked during the talks the visit paid by President Nicolae Ceausescu to Ivory Coast in 1977, the talks conducted with President Houphouet-Boigny in Massoukro, the documents signed on the occasion--outstanding moments on the path of expanding the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Ivory Coast.

It was highlighted during the interview that broad possibilities exist for the amplification and dynamization of the Romanian-Ivory Coast collaboration in the political, economic and cultural domains, to the benefit of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of world peace and understanding. In this context, satisfaction was expressed at the results of the visit by the Ivory Coast minister to Romania, which allowed for the seeking out of a series of new domains of collaboration and for the establishment of concrete actions meant to step up the cooperation between the two countries.

On approaching some questions of the international political situation, the two countries' determination was reaffirmed to intensify consultations and collaboration between them in the world arena, in order to contribute to a greater extent to the settlement, in the interest of the peoples, of the big issues facing mankind. In this context, Romania's and Ivory Coast's interest was expressed, in contributing to the establishment of a new world economic order, grounded on justice and equity, that should help the settlement of the question of underdevelopment, to establishing new inter-state relations, grounded on equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, that should guarantee the free affirmation of the [word indistinct] after economic and social development of each nation.

In connection with the recent conflicts of Africa, it was stressed that the disputed issues between the countries on that continent should be solved by way of negotiations among the African states, within the O.A.U., without any immixture and presence from the outside. At the same time, it was highlighted that action should be taken for national unity, for avoiding anything that might prejudice the African peoples' fight for the consolidation of their national independence. The interview proceeded in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

Received by Giosan

AU262045Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 26 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/6/1978--Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, received Simeon Ake, minister of foreign affairs of the Ivory Coast, a deputy, on June 26.

They pointed out with satisfaction the positive course of the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and the Ivory Coast, laying stress on the part the parliaments and the parliamentarians of the two countries may play for a better mutual acquaintance, for a climate of peace and understanding in the world.

TURKISH PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISITS

Arrives 19 June

AU211108Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1150 GMT 21 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/6/78--A delegation of the Turkey-Romania parliamentary friendship group led by Mehmet Unaldy, vice-president of the Senate, president of the Turkey-Romania parliamentary friendship group arrived in Bucharest on Monday evening.

Received by Giosan

AU211108Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1952 GMT 21 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/6/78--Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, received on June 20 the delegation of the Turkey-Romania parliamentary group of friendship, led by Mehmet Unaldy, vice-president of the Senate, chairman of the group, now visiting Romania. The good relations established between Romania and Turkey, the existence of broad possibilities of bilateral collaboration on multiple planes were emphasized with satisfaction during the interview, and the joint wish was expressed to [word indistinct] and amplify the collaboration between the two countries, to the mutual benefit, in the interest of peace and understanding in the Balkans and in the world.

Meets With Officials

AU232048Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 23 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 23/6/1978--The delegation of the Turkey-Romania parliamentary friendship group, led by Mehmet Unaldy, vice-president of the Senate, chairman of the Turkey-Romania parliamentary friendship group, now paying a visit to Bucharest, had, on June 23, interviews with Ilie Radulescu, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and with Constantin Stanciu, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

Discussed were on the occasion questions concerning the further development of the relations of friendship between Romania and Turkey in the interest of both peoples, of international peace and understanding. The expansion and diversification of economic collaboration and cooperation, of commercial exchanges between the two countries.

MANESCU RECEIVES CEMA SECRETARY FADEYEV 24 JUNE

AU241702Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 24 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Prime Minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Manea Manescu this afternoon received CEMA Secretary Nikolay Fadeyev. During the meeting, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two sides discussed matters regarding the forthcoming opening in Bucharest of the 32nd CEMA session.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON LCY CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS

Ideopolitical Commission Session

LD230954Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1034 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

["11th Congress of the LCY Commission for Ideopolitical and Organizational Development of the League of Communists, for Cadre and Action Training and Statutory Questions"--TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The session of the commission for ideopolitical and organizational development of the League of Communists, for cadre and action training and statutory questions, chaired by Bosko Krunic, began its work today with a discussion by Edvard Kardelj. The delegates greeted Kardelj's entrance into the hall with thunderous applause.

Radomir Misic (Vojvodina), spoke of the need to realize a workers' majority in municipal organizations and higher party forums. The influence of the working class on the overall social development depends on this, he said.

Thanks to an increase in the action of and ideological strength of the League of Communists and the consistent implementation of the basic party and other documents, the youth organization has achieved outstanding results in its activity, said Azem Vlasi. Despite this we cannot be satisfied with the level of involvement of young people in self-managing organs, delegate assemblies and generally in social life as a whole. We must struggle, he said, to insure that young people confirm their loyalty to the socialist self-managing system through their everyday work and not only make their presence felt when "the pressure is on" in society and when problems arise. Our young people have the historic privilege to live in a society in which democracy and genuine human freedoms are not only a vision of the distant future but are a reality of the present moment. It is up to them, Vlasi stressed, to develop and confirm this constantly. A basic factor in this must be the awareness that we are not building socialism for the working class but socialism of the working class.

However, in many environments there is still insufficient activity and too much abstract discussion on concrete problems. The Federation of Socialist Youth must struggle decisively against such a method of work whereby there is more and more talking and less progress.

Zivota Tokalic (Yugoslav People's Army--YPA) stressed that the League of Communists in the YPA is increasingly becoming the basic force of life and work, primarily through open settlement of all problems. This, however, Tokalic stressed, cannot be said for the work of the youth organization in the YPA, which, although 4 years has passed since its formation, has still not found its right place, corresponding forms and methods of work. Part of the blame for this lies with young people themselves, particularly young officers who avoid work in youth organs. Continuing the discussion Tokalic said that the army is becoming in the true sense of the word a school of self-management and that more and more frequently the word of the collective is more important than the word of the individual. As regards combat readiness and moral and political unity, they are at the highest level, primarily thanks to the fact that the strategy and thought of Comrade Tito are consistently applied in practice and developed. Therefore, said Tokalic, the army is fully ready to defend the heritage of our socialist development.

(Marijan Kalajn (Croatia) spoke on the need for greater involvement of communists in work of other socioeconomic organizations; Omer Cirgic (Montenegro) spoke on the need for permanent Marxist education of all communists to overcome passivity.)

Vladimir Sekulic (Montenegro) spoke about the implementation of disciplinary measures in the League of Communists. Citing the fact that over the last 4 years 37,373 ideopolitical disciplinary measures have been applied in the LCY, Sekulic noted that these are uniformly applied to the total number of the membership, which is proof of the fact that the organizations have a constantly critical attitude toward their own conduct in realizing the LCY policy.

The experience of the last 4 years also shows that considerably more warnings and last warnings were pronounced, and that there has been a perceptible decline in the number of exclusions from the League of Communists. Sekulic made special mention of the work of comrades' courts, which, as he stressed, have acquired the most positive and humane practice in this sphere of the league's activity in the struggle against various forms of nonstatutory conduct.

In the past 4 year period we have attained major results, for we have to a large extent brought the basic direction of the development of society in contact with the position and role of the working man, stressed Dusan Gligorijevic (Serbia).

Despite the results achieved we must exert greater efforts in order that workers in associated labor should control in the fullest possible measure the entirety of income, for this is the condition of their involvement in all spheres of social life. Here a great role should be played by the Socialist Alliance as the vanguard of all organized socialist forces. The right place for the involvement of working people is the sections of the Socialist Alliance, in which there should be debate on concrete problems of life and other problems, said Gligorijevic.

Afternoon Work

Stevan Doronjski spoke about the role, tasks and method of action of the League of Communists in self-managing democratic decisionmaking. The League of Communists, he stressed, will fulfill its role in such measure as the identification and realization of common social goals become an integral part of self-managing democratic decisionmaking, of the responsibility of the workers themselves. But in order that this may be accomplished, Dolanc stressed, it is the task of the League of Communists to struggle in every concrete situation for the freedom of authentic expression of everyday real needs, interests and goals of working people, and particularly those which are formed in basic self-managing communities.

The complexity of such a role and activity of the League of Communists lies in the fact that in social and self-managing practice there are manifested a multitude of the most varied and often contradictory interests. Doronjski stressed that the League of Communists cannot deny ahead any interest manifested in reality, for this would not solve problems but would create a real foundation for yet more complex conflicts in the social self-managing base which would have to be solved by outside interventions.

Self-managing coordination, he added, excludes domination and force by any individual interest to whomever or whatever it may belong.

The role of the League of Communists is to uninterruptedly develop the workers' consciousness of their interdependence and mutual responsibility for the solution of joint problems and for the adoption of most rational decisions.

Self-managing decisionmaking in the delegate system cannot be based on spontaneous confrontation and measuring up of forces within the frameworks of self-managing organizations and communities and between these. In order that the optimum solutions and decisions be approved, in Doronjski's opinion, the experience of working people in basic self-managing communities and awareness of their own current or more or less long-term economic interests alone is not sufficient. The achievements of science and expert knowledge must also be respected.

Doronjski said further that on all levels where decisions are passed it is essential to insure the real presence and influence of the aims and needs of our overall development and of the development of socialist self-managing relations. If the elements of our community were not built into the decisionmaking process of our basic self-managing communities, then the community would have difficulty in decisionmaking on the broader social level. The role of the League of Communists is key to developing such consciousness in working people, he stressed.

Doronjski stressed that very important for such a social role of the League of Communists are the democratic relations within the league itself, for this is the condition of democratic [word indistinct] the struggle for opinions, criticism and self-criticism. In this way the League of Communists constantly verifies its standpoints and orientations, reviews its own failures and mistakes and thus advances and develops its ideopolitical platform.

The League of Communists can achieve this in a most successful way only by fostering in its internal relations the principle of democratic centralism, said Stevan Doronjski.

Groups of communist activists in units and headquarters of territorial defense and social self-protection have made an outstanding contribution to strengthening the ideopolitical consciousness of members of these units and headquarters in the Nis region, stressed Obrad Lazovic (Serbia). He highly appraised the contribution of these groups of activists in realizing the standpoints of the 10th Congress of the LCY and stressed that they had been confirmed as the form of the most full involvement of communists in units and headquarters of territorial defense. The work of the activists, Lazovic stressed was exceptionally important while exercises, training and rallies were being held [word indistinct] of territorial defense and social self-protection. In conclusion Lazovic stressed that in the period ahead it would be worth advancing the work of these activists and removing the weaknesses which had appeared in their work. Some of the weaknesses arose from the fact that the basic organizations of the League of Communists had no insight into the work of these activists and also because some municipal organizations in Nis did not show any interest in their work.

Jakov Blazevic, taking part in the discusssion stressed that although the ideopolitical and actional unity of the League of Communists, as the basis for construction of our self-managing socialist democracy is very firm, the path which is being trod and the experiences gained must be constantly critically analyzed.

The new constitutional order, he said, creates new institutions which must complete with their work the broad scope of new sociopolitical relations and both our people and also the League of Communists and its leaderships must adapt to this task. The institutions demand new people, creators of the new system, in order that this complex organism may be dynamic and not stifled by decisions on a forum basis. It is because of this, in Blazevic's opinion that in the period up till now we have lagged behind to a considerable extent, have restrict the creative activity of the League of Communists and fallen into an empty vacuum of cliches although the new conditions also demand new methods of work, leadership and organization. The reorganization and the new role of the presidency will give in Blazevic's words the correct answer to their questions and it is in the same way that the work of all the other leaderships in the League of Communists must be reorganized.

He defined the tendencies toward monopolization, privatization and accumulation of social functions as an attack on the working people and a hinderance to their increased use of thei constitutional right of direct and responsible decisionmaking in the election of a distribution of cadres; in connection with this he commented on the need for thorough analysis of th implementation of the last elections. The draft resolution at this congress makes a clear summary in part three of what must be done in order that the League of Communists should realize its ideopolitical role in society, said Blazevic and it must therefore be adopted.

Blazevic then stressed the important role of the public information media, insisting on thei critical role and their need to be on the offensive both in the struggle against monopolisti tendencies, privatization, and also against the occasional (?appearance) of illegeal censorship in public.

The number of agricultural producers in the League of Communists does not correspond to the degree of their social involvement in the development of socialist self-managing relations in rural areas, stressed Radomir Trajkovic (Kosovo). This is primarily a consequence of insufficient effort on the part of the League of Communists to admit agricultural workers and particularly women in rural areas. It is not rare, he said, for the League of Communist and other socipolitical organizations to adopt a sectarian attitude toward the problems of the rural population.

Boris Lenger (YPA) described in his report a wide-ranging span of activities by young people in the YPA, particularly in realizing the teaching plan and training programs and also in extra curricular activities. In all spheres, he said, significant results have been achieve thanks to the exceedingly high ideopolitical consciousness both of the ranks, cadets and also their officers. Wherever young people are active and a spirit of competition is developed. the best results are attained.

Particularly notable results have been achieved in cooperation of young members of the YPA with their peers in work and other organizations. This cooperation has been particularly intensified in joint prepartions for the defense of the country from a possible aggressor. This is at the same time an opportunity for them to get to know one another more closely and to develop a community spirit.

Feizi Milaim, third generation graduate of the "Josip Broz Tito" political school in Kumrovec, greeted the delegates on behalf of his comrades and informed them of succesful mastery of teaching in this school.

The commission continues its work tomorrow morning.

Education Commission 22 June Session

LD231518Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0829 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

["11th LCY Congress Commission for Questions of the Socialist Transformation of Education and Upbringing, Science, Culture and Information"--TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade--Over 40 delegates and guests registered this morning to take part in the debate at the session of the congress of the commission for questions of the socialist transformation of education and upbringing, science, culture and information.

The first speaker, Sadudin Musabegovic (Bosnia-Hercegovina), stressed that the question of national specific features of culture and of their openness and universality and openness of cultures there are no longer any contradictions. The free and unhindered development of cultures of all nations and nationalities, this fundamental principle of the LCY policy, is being successfully implemented. Joint institutions which take into account the development of culture of every nation and nationality individually and together have contributed much to this in Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Significant changes have taken place, on the ideological foundations of the 10th LCY Congress, in the reform of education and upbringing and we can be satisfied with what has been achieved--Ratko Djukanovic (Montenegro) said. But, he added, we must take into consideration that there were also difficulties, mistrust and even conscious resistance. Everything that has diminished the results achieved in the reform should be assessed openly and critically.

We cannot win the battle for quality of science without qualitative scientific cadres--Andrej Mitrovic (Serbia) stressed. On the other hand, the question of the quality of science is not merely a scientific but also a sociopolitical issue. Because, the struggle for one's own authentic science represents at the same time one of the aspects of the struggle for independence. Mitrovic also advocated the training of cadres who would not merely be talented, expert and generally educated, experienced researchers and creators, but socially committed.

In importing foreign technology we often and critically also accept foreign names of products and (?introduce them) into the languages of our nations and nationalities, Branislav Jovanovic (Yugoslav People's Army) pointed out. On the other hand, the propagandists of our own products too have not passed the test by giving foreign names to our products. He, therefore, advocated the preservation of the languages from the onslaught of foreign words in cases where we have our own names for certain products.

In the exchange of labor between scientific research and educational institutions at universities and associated labor initial steps have so far been made by technical faculties, Ivo [word indistinct] noted.

How much our press succeeds in truly reflecting the present life and time, what hinders it in doing this and how (?assessments) on its work are made--are the basic points of the speech by Velimir Petrovic (Belgrade). [passage indistinct] This time has passed but the impression remains that our press is still restricted in relation to the multitude of themes which life offers.

There is too much routine, too much of the daily events and too little of that which is genuine. But, the truth also is that in his search for "weightier" social themes, the journalist often encounters closed doors because "the owners" of the information behave toward it in a proprietary manner. At the same time wholesale assessments are being made about how the press operates--there is no serious analysis. In their work journalists expect help and the time has come to give it to them more than up till now. Because, as Velimir Petrovic said, it is not only the journalists who demand this but also the working people who rightly expect a picture of the true life and of real problems on the pages of their paper.

Zivojin Zec (Belgrade), in speaking about the position and the problems of 45 higher schools in the Socialist Republic of Serbia, said that the difficulties which they faced arose to a great extent on account of the various treatment of individual educational branches by the legislation. Higher schools in Serbia have at their disposal resources which are 25 times lower than that of universities.

Djuro Loncarevic (Yugoslav People's Army) spoke about the role of science in the strengthening of national defense. By proceeding from the principle that this strengthening was the interest of all subjects of our society, he said that the process of applying science for defense purposes was proceeding too slowly and the research work was not even in all components of defense. He also expressed the view that self-managing interest communities for science should incorporate more defense research in their programs.

Delegate Dzemila Delic (Bosnia-Hercegovina) spoke about the self-managing concept of culture in relation to associated labor.

How to prevent "swimming" with the current, one-sided presentation of events, incomplete information, dry presentation of attitudes, noncommittal reporting, opportunism, tardiness and inconsistency in reporting on the implementation of decisions?

These questions were raised by Vukasin Loncar (Vojvodina) in speaking about our propaganda and information.

From the way things are written one does not see sufficiently all the complexity and dramatics of the struggle, results, confusion and difficulties which we encounter. Instead, an idyllic picture is frequently offered which does not encourage to action or which creates the illusion that things are better and more beautiful anywhere else but in our country. Anyone of goodwill and intentions neither feels this nor does he believe it.

Mladen Vilotijevic (Serbia) drew attention to the fact that many educational workers were leaving their profession and that all the consequences of this phenomenon in our school, pedagogical and cultural practice had not yet been sufficiently studied.

Katusa Vrevezovska (Macedonia) advocated a more open, more decisive and more responsible attitude as regards the admission of school-children to the League of Communists. If we do not admit school-children to the League of Communists while they are at school, the time of their entry to the party will be considerably delayed often without any reason. Because after school, a young man enters the Yugoslav People's Army or some other working and living environment in which considerable time too has to elapse before he receives the party card.

By proceeding from the practice of the University in Zagreb, Marko Saric (Croatia) said that the present situation was such that individual faculties considered themselves to be self-sufficient. There is a considerable number of scientific institutes in Zagreb which represent a large potential but they are outside the university. There are, for instance, 300 doctors of science in them and they are often more modernly equipped than those at faculties.

In advocating that doors of organizations of associated labor be opened as widely as possible to young educated people, Dusica Snajder (Bosnia-Hercegovina) pointed out that planning of cadres was still fairly haphazard. This shows that the gap between associated labor and educational activities has not yet been bridged and that only initial steps have been made in training while at work and for work.

The speech by Aleksandr Spasoev, delegate from Macedonia, centered on several demands--unity of the scientific and educational process at university, fuller information of the world public of the achievements of our science, better cooperation between academies of sciences and arts of republics and provinces in devising joint projects.

We are education our children in Switzerland in our spirit--Aleksandar Spasojevic, a guest of the congress, said. Of the 3,000 children of school and preschool age in Switzerland, over 1,000 have been embraced by supplementary Yugoslav tuition provided by over 70 teachers. The will and the desire of our people to be in contact with their homeland also in this way are great--he said.

The care for educational reform cannot be taken on merely by educational and scientific workers, Nadezda Mijatovic (Serbia) believes. This is both a task and obligation of all communists and working people.

Mira Aleckovic (Serbia) discussed the introduction of Marxism in our schools and in our school system. She criticized the poor textbooks and the syllabuses, which contribute little to the teaching of Marxism both of children and students. Marxism should not merely be a school subject in the classical sense, but a struggle for the view of the world strengthened by tuition.

Speaking about the introduction of socialist self-managing system in the life of our community, delegate Milorad Miloradov (Serbia) stressed that it was not enough just to sum up achievements but that one must see what has not been done in this sphere. The link between science and associated labor, for instance, was lagging very much. In this part of self-managing transformation, market and budgetary relations still prevail instead of the income-based relations. Scientific work is often reduced to dabbling and to acquiring knowledge for its sake instead of dealing with research useful to associated labor.

On the other hand the economy is too fragmented and insufficiently accumultative in order to finance research sufficiently. Therefore, essential conditions are lacking in order to stop making more declarations in this sphere. This is particularly felt in the sphere of importing allegedly cheap licences and foreign technologies, which suppress our own creative development. Only when our economy has been integrated in large systems and only with long-term planning can fundamental changes be expected to take place in this sphere.

Djordje Perisic talked about the self-managing transformation of physical culture and noted that this transformation had progressed after the 10th congress by major steps but that despite this it was lagging behind the real needs of our self-managing society.

The some 13,000 societies and clubs of physical culture registered in our country should have greater support of the League of Communists of the SAWPY in order that progress be made in the above-mentioned direction. It is only with intensive political work and by ensuring expert cadres that various deviations in sports and in physical culture--and particularly the spread of professionalism will be combatted.

I have not heard, Comrade delegates, anybody here say anything about the care for mentally retarded children, for paralyzed children, for children in wheelchairs, for children who are deaf and mute and blind. Let us not forget these children of ours either--was the briefest message in this congress commission made by Marija Stanic (Croatia) from Osijek.

Nada Jankovic stressed, in speaking about the results of research by the pedagogical institute in Sremska Mitrovica, that nearly all young people have a correct attitude toward relations among nations.

Milisav Smilevski (Macedonia) is unsatisfied with the frequent changes of school textbooks without good reason.

Why does the testbook lose its value after only two or three years? Very often the only changes in them are that lessons are moved from one page to another while the content is the same. This is both irrational and expensive. Nobody is against textbooks being changed when necessary because both science and technology are experiencing major changes all the time.

The debate at the commission for questions of the socialist transformation of education, upbringing, science, culture and information ended with a brief contribution by Mitko Bobrek from Banja Luka and by Kiro Cackov and Metodije Duskovski from Macedonia. Delegate Moprek spoke about the linking of specialized education with associated labor and the Macedonian delegates spoke about the development of the free exchange of labor and about the need to reduce obsolete technology and about the general influence of the workers' practice and of communists on self-managing transformation.

Some 134 delegates took part in the debate of this commission which lasted 3 days--84 of them spoke from the platform, while 50 handed in their statements in writing.

Education, Culture Commission Report

LD231800Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1012 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

["11th Congress of the LCY: Report of the Commission for Questions of the Socialist Transformation of Education and Upbringing, Science, Culture and Information"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade--One of the basic characteristics of the current stage of development of socialist self-management is the struggle to give workers control of science, culture and education, to make intellectual activity an integral part of their social power. We are in the process of this far-reaching, profound socialist transformation and our path and goals are clearly fixed, said Nandor Major, rapporteur of the commission for the socialist transformation of education and upbringing, science, culture and information.

The long-term aim of the transformation of culture stressed Nandor Major, is the socialization of cultural policy in which creativity and cultural life will be liberated from the pressure of state and market elements.

In this free cultural creativity the creators of material and spiritual wealth make decisions on cultural policy. The basic organization of associated labor and the local community should become places where basic cultural needs and the directions of cultural policy take form. The League of Communists must involve itself in overcoming bourgeois and etatist concepts of the role of cultural creativity.

We need a process of education and upbringing in which pupils and students will be active subjects and from which they will emerge as integrated, free creative personalities. In this commission stress was laid on the need to raise the quality of Marxist education, that is for work in education and upbringing to be wholly based on Marxism and self-managing practice. Marxist-based criticism should also be an integral part of our cultural policy and practice. Generalized debates on Marxism should be overcome more rapidly and research methods should be directly developed. Self-management is a great summons to creative thought, which the League of Communists must persistently stimulate in an organized way.

The delegates of this commission gave their unanimous support for the all-round development and the broadest possible affirmation of national cultures of equal nations and nationalities, for the development of their particular features and also of the links between them and for their development as a community. It is also necessary to accelerate the passing of a social agreement on the schooling of children of our workers employed abroad and to improve the all-round organization in settling problems in this field. They also expressed support for furthering international educational, cultural and scientific and technical cooperation with other countries, and especially with nonalined and developing countries.

In the 3-day debate, the necessity was pointed out for more direct linking of scientific work and material production, on the bases of free labor exchange. The League of Communists must commit itself to overcoming the division into mass physical culture and elite sport, and to opposing phenomena in this area which are alien to socialist morale.

It was assessed that in the past 4 years, giving objective and all-round coverage of events at home and abroad, the press, radio and television have significantly contributed to the LCY's struggle to develop socialist self-management and implement Yugoslavia's nonalined foreign policy. Communists must oppose monopolism in information, and on the other hand, press organs must themselves stimulate and direct creativity and involved social criticism.

Socioeconomic Commission Session

LD2312447 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0813 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

["11th Congress of the LCY--Commission for the Development of Socialist Self-Managing Socioeconomic Relations and Questions of Economic and Social Development"--TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The third day of the work of the commission for the development of socialist self-managing socioeconomic relations and questions of economic and social development (chaired by Predrag Cuckic) began with the speech by Boris Bakrac (Croatia) about tourism and its possibilities.

Rajka Kovacevic (Montenegro), as the delegate of the textile workers of Titograd, spoke about the position of woman in associated labor. Her general assessment was that the position of the working woman has been continually improving in recent years.

The League of Communists must exert an influence on and contribute to an early working out of the joint strategy of scientific-technical development, Dusan Belogrlic (Serbia) believes. In work organizations the scientific research capacities are being developed only slowly. The application of modern scientific achievements is uneven. An example of this is the cooperation between material production organizations in agriculture and scientific institutions. It is necessary to achieve a higher level of cooperation by research centers which are developing under the aegis of production with centers which carry out fundamental research.

When importing foreign technology, in Belogrlic's assessment, it still happens that equipment is purchased which is already obsolete. Of 90 contracts concerning the purchase of licenses, only in 11 cases has the protection of license been requested.

Branko Matanovic spoke about the experiences in the application of the constitution and the law on associated labor.

Drasko Nakic (Serbia) said that there was no development of one's own organization without an even development of others, in particular of raw material producers.

Dragoljub Jakic, delegate from Savnik (Montenegro), stressed that to encourage and make possible a speedier economic development of economically insufficiently developed republics and the Province of Kosovo was not and could not be merely an expression of socialist solidarity but must above all be a joint interest, both economic and political, of the whole country and even of its most developed parts. In saying this he practically endorsed the attitude which has been prevailing in our practice for a long time.

Milorad Milosavljevic (Vojvodina) stressed that scientific research work must become in the full sense of the word an integral part of material production.

Speaking about significant successes achieved in the period between the 10th and 11th congresses by the machine-building and electrical industries, Milan Pavic (Croatia) stressed that even more could have been achieved had there been greater organization and cooperation between allied organizations of associated labor.

Felima Druscic (Bosnia-Hercegovina) spoke about the experiences of the Upi composite organization of associated labor in Sarajevo in linking production and circulation of goods on the basis of business transactions and income.

Radoslav Radovic (Serbia) stressed that the machine and tractor industry (IMT) in Novi Beograd in the period between the two congresses had doubled its production and expanded and modernized its capacities. This made it possible for the IMT to become one of the largest world producers in this field both by the volume as well as by the assortment and the quality of its products.

Viljem Merhar (Slovenia) spoke about the problems of accumulative and reproductive ability. In accumulative ability this is a question of nominal, and in reproductive ability a question of real accumulation. The planning of this interdependence, in Merhar's assessment, carries with it significant consequences in determining the economic policy. In less successful planning we always use the means of intervention. This has a short-term influence on the process in social reproduction.

The attitude of the League of Communists and of its top organs on the speedier economic development of economically insufficiently developed areas of the country should be implemented more speedily and more consistently, despite the fact that significant steps have been made in this sphere so far.

This was stressed by Zivorad Pesa, delegate from Imotski (Croatia). He added the assessment that the underdevelopment of a certain area without real prospects for overcoming such a state of affairs, and in particular the leaving of citizens to go to work abroad, has its certain sociological, economic and political consequences. He said that of the 47,000 inhabitants of the Imotski municipality, 9,000 had to seek employment abroad and that only 7.5 percent of the population is employed in the social sector, which is not even half the number of people working abroad.

Having noted that this area could not achieve a greater rate of development without the help of the republic and the country, Zivorad Pesa said that he saw the real possibilities for the speedier economic development of his area in the dispersal of industrial factories from the developed areas of the country and in particular in the opening of small-scale industry production units in local communities.

Speaking about the need to develop further the self-managing system of expanded reproduction, Zivorad Kratic, delegate from Belgrade, stressed that without such a development there could be no implementation to the full extent of the role of the working man as the exponent of the decisionmaking on all issues of entire social reproduction.

Vesela Gogova (Macedonia) said that all problems were solved more easily when the economic situation was good. We can be satisifed with our situation because we have achieved much. However, in municipalities and other communities social factors often pay more attention to organizations which work badly and register losses instead of paying more attention to collectives which work well and which make a speedier and more promising development of the commune, the broader community and their own prosperity possible. Organizations which work badly, she added, register losses mainly due to the weak commitment, that is low productivity, resistance toward experts, unsettled intrahuman relations and other subjective weaknesses and much less due to unfavorable conditions of economic activity.

There are still some phenomena in our society which we must overcome, Gogova said. Thus, for instance, it is not a rare occurence that in individual spheres, difficulties which we openly discuss are being overstressed and exaggerated. Problems are given dramatic proportions and an atmosphere is being created as if nothing is good. In public everything which we have achieved is being disparaged; and yet we have achieved much and of good quality. [passage indistinct]

Alija Isakovic (Bosnia-Hercegovina) pointed out the position of coal mines and he advocated consistent application of the country's determined energy policy. He said that coal was still being neglected as compared with imported raw materials and he said that foreign exchange was being irrationally used for the imports of oil. He believes that it is characteristic that the price of coal is always changed considerably more slowly. At this juncture it is necessary to coordinate the price of coal with the price of electricity because this represents a condition for a more even [word indistinct] of coal mines.

The tourist trade contributes significantly to the improvement of Yugoslavia's balance of payments--Silvija Gojic (Croatia) stressed. Some 200,000 workers are employed in this industry. In Gojic's assessment, the pace of development of the tourist trade lags behind the planned one.

Branka Jankic (Montenegro), a worker of the textile industry, stressed that further efforts must be made in order to relieve the economy and to protect it from various demands for money.

Feliks Taciga (Slovenia), a farmer, advocated the speeding up of the process of association of individual producers on the basis of self-management because he saw in this the certain way out of the situation in which a considerable number of rural households found themselves due to growing changes in social structure and social changes experienced by the rural family.

Zivko Milinkovic (Vojvodina) spoke about the socialist transformation of the village and about the development of agriculture. He pointed out the fact that only one farmer in 30 is a member of the LCY and that the farmers' influence in LC organizations was not sufficient. He stressed that the progress in increasing agricultural production both in the social and individual sector was evident, although considerably greater possibilities exist in the individual sector for quantitative and qualitative promotion of production. Milinkovic stressed that individual farmers were capable of producing that which was needed and in the quantities needed but that stability of production must be insured by measures of economic and other policy, because "unknown quantities" of the market inflict great damage and introduce uncertainty among farmers.

Branko Banjavcic (Croatia) spoke about the position of workers, direct producers, in associated labor.

Social accords and self-managing agreements in our self-managing practice are very significant for the development of self-managing relations and for the development as a whole. This was stated by Nedeljko Krizmanic (Croatia). There are, however, also bad social accords and self-managing agreements because they retain the old relations, in particular when associated labor has not actively participated in the making of these accords and agreements.

Ranko Radulovic (federal organs) pointed out the need for greater economic cooperation with developing countries. He believes that we have not made use of all the possibilities existing in this sphere, although trade with those countries rose from $445 million in 1972 to $2.5 billion in 1977. This is also borne out by the fact that our share of the trade with developing countries in the world trade with these countries is only 0.5 percent.

Housing construction was the subject of the speech by Salko Kuduzovic (Bosnia-Hercegovina). He spoke about the broad activity which took place in this sphere in the Prijedor municipality between the two congresses.

Milan Zupancic from Slovenia spoke about the formation and development of reproduction entities and about the role of municipalities in this process. Recalling that the formation of reproduction entities was an obligation determined by the medium-term plan, Zupancic said that municipality had a great influence in this respect.

Working women are increasingly becoming a direct factor in decisionmaking and management of social affairs. In the organization of associated labor in which I work and where the workers are mainly women, Mira Vujanic (Bosnia-Hercegovina) stressed, one worker in five participates in self-managing organs or in the delegation.

Biljana Tatar (Montenegro) stressed that in the past few years the employment of women went on more speedily than the Yugoslav average. However, seen as a whole, the number of employed women is still not sufficient as in their participation in self-managing bodies and in society in general.

In practice when the question of employing women is at stake, there are various phenomena which cannot be tolerated in our society. For instance, applications are invited for vacancies and these applications are at times only "semiapplications" because they are conceived in such a way as to bypass the employment of women.

In addition, she said, women are forced to take jobs for which they are not trained or for which they are trained in a hurry.

Dubravka Breznik (Slovenia) said that we had achieved in our society great successes in educating women.

Dusanka Pjevas, delegate from Belgrade and worker in direct production in Bek, stressed that a very significant path for the development of self-managing relations had been covered in a very short time since the formation of basic organizations and that this had been accompanied also by certain vagueness and lack of finding one's bearings until today when relations prevailed in which the words of decisions by workers prevailed. Discussing the pooling of labor and resources on the basis of self-management she stressed that all the actions so far, including those of a material nature, which were being taken by joint efforts had met with the unanimous support of the working class, above all because they had been in its interest.

Delegate Srecko Parag pointed out the existing tendency of showering work organizations with demands for filling out forms which could often not be understood and for excessive administrative work by specialist services and management organs. In the ultimate analysis this has the opposite effect. He advocated that statistic information and administrative affairs be coordinated with the spirit and demands of associated labor in the sense that the direct producer should receive information which are really necessary for making decisions.

At the end, the proposed report of the commission was adopted. It will be submitted to the plenary session tomorrow.

Dolanc Explains Resolutions

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[Speech by Stane Dolanc on behalf of the commission for drafting the resolutions, delivered at the third plenary session of the 11th LCY Congress--live]

[Text] Comrade Chairman, comrades: You have before you the proposals of two resolutions of the 11th LCY Congress on the role and the tasks of the League of Communists in the struggle for the development of socialist self-management and for the material and social progress of the country, as well as in the struggle for peace, equal international cooperation and socialism in the world. These proposals of the resolutions contain the basic ideopolitical premises and make concrete the tasks and the directions of actions of the LCY in the present stage of the development of our socialist revolution.

The starting point of all our orientations is the course to the further development and strengthening of socialist self-management, or the strengthening of the position and strength of the working class as the ruling political and economic power of society.

In this context the roads and the forms of the struggle of the LCY and of other subjective forces of society, or the socialist creative activity of the working people under the conditions of the socioeconomic and political system of socialist self-management are perceived and determined.

The positions and tasks pointed out in the proposed resolutions link the meaning and the ultimate aim of the struggle of the working class and working people of Yugoslavia and of their vanguard with the direct interests and aims and with the efforts to further advance the self-managing social relations and productive forces of society. On the basis of an analysis of the level reached in our material and social development, problems and difficulties which we face, as well as of the current international political and economic conditions, these positions and tasks expressing the continuity of our revolution indicate the directions and prospects of social action of all organized socialist forces as a signpost to the working class, the working people, the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia in the new stage of our revolution.

In preparing the proposals on the resolutions, the commission proceeded from the following points of principle and practice:

First, the commission had in mind the historical fact that the LCY program as a precious theoretical and ideopolitical tool of the workers class and the working people is of essential and long-term value and significance in their struggle for socialism. [applause]

Second, on the basis of the positions and tasks of the 10th LCY Congress, great results have been achieved in all fields of social work and life of the country, and the position and the prestige of socialist, self-managing and nonalined Yugoslavia in the world have strongly increased. The results achieved, the existing problems as well as the directions of further socialist self-managing development and our further tasks are thoroughly and clearly set forth in the report which LCY President Comrade Tito submitted to this congress and which was adopted unanimously and enthusiastically. [applause]

Third, [applause continues] third, in deciding on the nature and the content of the proposed resolutions, the commission also proceeded from the basic theses for the preparation of the positions and documents of the 11th LCY congress, adopted by the LCY Central Committee, and from Comrade Kardelj's study on the political system of socialist self-management, adopted at the 30th session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the essential orientation and content of which was wholeheartedly accepted by our working people, peoples and nationalities in a comprehensive public democratic discussion lasting several months in the League of Communists and in society. [applause]

Fourth, we also proceeded from the report on the work of the LCY and the LCY Central Committee which this congress unanimously adopted, as well as from the very fruitful activities of the membership, organizations and organs of the League of Communisits and of sociopolitical and other social organizations and associations and of all conscious, creative socialist forces of our society in the period since the last congress to the present day.

Fifth, I wish to stress the especially important fact that the ideological and political unity and the revolutionary self-managing democratic course of the LCY, the unity of our working class, peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia and our nonalined orientation were strongly manifested at all the congresses of the leagues of communists of the provinces, and all this is clearly expressed in the documents of these congresses and conferences.

Comrades, the immediate basis of the work of the commission was the drafts of the resolutions for the 11th congress prepared by the LCY Central Committee Presidium and submitted to the delegates and guests, as well as the remarks, proposals and amendments proposed to these drafts before or during the 3-day work of the commissions of our congress.

I wish to point out that the discussion in the commissions was extraordinarily fruitful and useful. There were no remarks whatever in the sense of a principled change of the basic course and policy of the LCY, which also manifests the ideological and political unity of the LCY. [applause]

In their speeches, the delegates, expressing the positions and the will of the membership and the organizations, unitedly and wholly supported the assessments, positions and tasks contained in Comrade Tito's report, in the report of the LCY Central Committee and in the draft resolutions. With their concrete proposals and amendments to the draft resolutions, they contributed to an even more substantial and clear determination and formulation of the positions and direct tasks. [applause]

Our commission at its session examined in detail all the 167 proposals and amendments and adopted all those which improved the existing wording and explained the positions and tasks made in the proposals on the resolutions. The largest number of amendments enriches the content of the proposed resolutions. They express the wish of the membership and of all working people that the League of Communists as the revolutionary ideopolitical force and vanguard of the working class and the working people in social practice within the socioeconomic and political system should lead even more in the struggle for socialist self-management and the overall social, material and cultural advancement of our country, that it should struggle even more resolutely for the associated producers themselves freely to express and harmonize their interests and to adopt the most economic decisions, deciding on all essential problems and affairs of society.

Therefore, the League of Communists must be even more present especially within the delegate system, so that this system may grow into a strong moving force of our entire socialist self-managing society. Along this line and for this purpose, the proposed resolution on our internal development points out many concrete tasks and indicates the need for a creative engagement of the League of Communists and all socialist self-managing forces in a consistent application of the constitution and the associated labor law.

The resolution strongly expresses the position and the demand that the League of Communists and all the organized forces of socialist consciousness and creativity should become resolutely engaged in the strengthening and functioning of our political system of self-managing democracy, in the development of even more democratic forms of social life and in the deepening of the democratic rights of the working people and citizens.

As Comrade Tito pointed out in his report, this is the essential question of the present stage of revolution and of the ideological orientation of the communists and all the fighters for socialism. [applause]

It is a matter of strengthening even more the self-managing position of the workers and of expanding in this way the dimensions and the scope of the freedom of man in society along the roads of self-managing democracy. In this respect, as in all cases previously, we proceed from our own experiences and needs, from the aspirations and interests of our working class and our peoples and nationalities, to whom alone we render account of our work. [applause]

This is the essential trait of the originality of our socialist revolution and our road to socialism. We have made great revolutionary steps on this road. Self-management is no longer a mere aspiration and project for the future, but a living social reality which in 3 decades of its uninterrupted development has taken deep roots in the social soil of Yugoslavia. [applause] New, broad vistas are now open to self-management in our country. Therefore, it is the basic task of the LCY today and tomorrow to devote all its forces to the realization of these vistas.

Comrade Tito has given the decisive contribution to such a content for the 11th congress. [applause] Critically perceiving social practice, with a Marxist analysis of the objective material and social conditions of the present time and with a vision of the future in his report, with his always clear look into the future, he indicated the roads, forms and means of the struggle for the League of Communists at the present moment, also pointing out our long-term tasks, our program orientation and the general line of the Yugoslav communists. [applause] This line is the struggle to build a society of free associations of direct producers, a society of a free and comprehensive development of the human person liberated of all coercion and constraints of the past--class, social, material and others--or, as our Svetozar Markovic said a century ago, of a classless and stateless society in which there will be no need for forced regulations of human relations. [applause]

I wish to stress that in all the congress commissions the delegates gave their unanimous support to the assessments and positions of President Tito's report. In the discussions, a number of delegates, making suggestions and concrete observations on the draft text of the resolutions, in fact pointed out what had been essentially contained in the report of the president of the LCY, which is a basic document of our congress, and therefore the commission adopted the view that the amendments and suggestions of this nature need not be repeated or inserted in the resolutions.

Comrades, you have all carefully read the proposals of our two resolutions and expressed your positions and opinions on them, and there is no need for me now here to comment in detail on their content. The resolutions express, as I have said, our views on all the topical questions of the internal development and international relations and on our activities in the coming period. They also determine the tasks in the further development of socialist self-managing socioeconomic relations, the strengthening of the material basis of associated labor and the reproductive ability of the economy, the advancement of foreign trade and the solving of the country's very serious balance of payments problems and other things primarily by increasing the productivity of labor as the key and decisive factor of a dynamic and stable economic and social development.

Therefore, the commission considers it essential to strengthen the proposed text of the resolutions with the positions of Comrade Tito's report which paid special attention to the productivity of labor. A large number of amendments on this point meant a confirmation of the positions in the draft of the first resolution and contributed to a precise wording of these positions and they were adopted as such.

The commission supplemented certain statistical data in the introductory part of the resolution on the basis of the latest data of the Statistical Institute of Yugoslavia.

This multiplicity of self-managing interests of the working man exists objectively, independent of the will or consciousness of people, for it arises from the given level of the social division of labor, which is to say from the stratification of our society and of our working class itself. The recognition of the freedom of the working man as a self-manager is impossible without recognizing his right to struggle for his interests and the interests of his self-managing associations and to democratically harmonize these interests with the interests of other self-managers. [applause]

The prerequisite for such a democratic decisionmaking is certainly the consciousness of one's own inviolable self-managing position, which however demands on its part that the individual interests be harmonized and linked with the common interests, within the complex of which they can alone be realized.

Considering the discussions, especially those abroad, of the multiplicity [mnostvo] or the pluralism [pluralizam] of selfmanaging interests, I would like to remind you that it is precisely statism--regardless of its variations--which is based on the concept of the monolithism of interests, the protagonist of which is the state which achieves this monolithism by wielding violence over the partial interests. It is superfluous to add that it is precisely this concept that is one source of social contradictions, stagnations and internal political and economic crises.

The League of Communists will therefore continue energetically to advocate the actual freedom of expression of numerous self-managing interests and their harmonization through democratic means, especially through self-managing agreements and social accords and on the basis of democratically determined principles, criteria and procedures in the political system of socialist self-management. In this respect the League of Communists also bears extraordinary responsibility for the further strengthening of equality, brotherhood and unity of the peoples and nationalities of our socialist republics and provinces, and for the strengthening of their responsibility for their own development and the development of the Yugoslav self-managing socialist community as a whole. [applause]

In the congress commissions, some delegates proposed some concrete solutions and measures, especially in the sphere of the economy, which by their nature in fact belong to the decisionmaking of selfmanaging and state organs or which ought to be solved through selfmanaging accords and agreements, and therefore such proposals or amendments could not be inserted in the resolution.

The League of Communists and other conscious socialist forces continue to have very responsible tasks in the struggle for the selfmanaging transformation of scientific, educational and training, and cultural activities, for a progressive and humanistically directed content of intellectual creativity, and for a free exchange of labor between this and other spheres of social life.

The freedom of creativity, a critical search for new knowledge, social and humanistic values have become a right won by our people, production and other organizations of associated labor, and the community as a whole--and their vital need. The proposal on the resolution determines our tasks in the further strengthening of all social and material prerequisites for the development of scientific thought, especially of Marxist thought, as one of the essential factors of the overall material and social development, for a comprehensive and high quality education and socialist upbringing of the working people, youth and all self-managers and citizens of our country, and for the advancement of the culture of work and life.

In these fields, too, just as in our entire socioeconomic and political development, there are and there can be for us no readymade models and examples. The forging of new paths and the search for new solutions appropriate to our own conditions constitute a deeply creative revolutionary act. They encourage the birth of new ideas in all the spheres of creation and an expansion of Marxist self-managing consciousness and of new relations among men.

In order to realize its vanguard role successfully, the League of Communists must continue to strengthen its ideopolitical unity and advance its internal democratic relations on the principles of democratic centralism, which is discussed also in the proposals on the resolutions, in addition to the LCY Statute.

Paying special attention to the forms and methods of work of the communists in conformity with the level reached in the development of the self-managing socialist social relations, the proposal on the resolution points out that the basic field of the activities of communists is in associated labor, in self-managing organs and communities, in the entire delegate system, and in sociopolitical and other social organizations and associations; in brief, where people work and live and where they perform their self-managing and political activities.

The lasting need of the League of Communists for a manifold development of Marxist theoretical and scientific thought in all the fields of our social practice, and the need for an incessant and systematic Marxist education and upbringing of the membership of the League of Communists, youth and all the working people and citizens is also pointed out.

The further tasks in realizing our socialist self-managing cadre policy, in consistently applying the principles and criteria determined in social accords on cadre policy and in our self-managing practice are set on the basis of further strengthening the League of Communists and its revolutionary social role.

As a part of our overall and unified struggle for the development of socialist self-management, for a stable material and social development and for the strengthening of our freedom and independence and our place in the world, the tasks of the League of Communists are also based on the development and strengthening of all-people's defense and social self-protection. The care for our defense and protection becomes a matter for each one of our people, of the entire associated labor, of the delegations and of all our organs and organizations. This is an orginal road to the construction of a qualitatively new, most reliable and most firm, and at the same time a most democratic defense and self-protection of our society, our people and our country as a whole. [applause]

Comrades, the last resolution defines the positions and tasks of the LCY in regard to the basic problems of the contemporary world, the struggle for peace, equal international cooperation, social progress and socialism in the world. Proceeding from Comrade Tito's report, the proposal on the resolution also points out our policy of nonalinement as the basis for the activities of the LCY and the SFRY in international relations.

The nonalined movement is on the increase, and regardless of all the difficulties--internal and especially the external ones--it experiences further international affirmation. With our concrete initiatives and activities we shall continue to make our full contribution to strengthening the action, direction and unity of the nonalined countries movement. [applause]

The resolution expresses the assessments and positions of the League of Communists on the scope and the limitations of the process of relaxation of international tension, on the danger of the incessant and comprehensive arms race, or rather on the problems of disarmament, as well as on numerous dangerous hotbeds of war in the world. Our positions are clear and unchanged in this respect, too. We shall strive also in the future for a lasting and just peace, for the overcoming of bloc divisions and the elimination of all obstacles to the emancipation of the peoples and to international cooperation on an equal footing. We shall struggle also in the future for the building of a new international economic system, for economic decolonization, and for a more rapid bridging of the deep gap between the developed and developing countries, which is one of the essential sources of instability and conflicts in the world. [applause]

In the resolution, the League of Communists also expresses its assessments of the results and the contradictions of the development of socialism as a world process and of the trends in the workers--and especially communist--movement as well as in other progressive and democratic movements. It also sets our tasks in the development of comprehensive cooperation with all the countries on the principles of equality and noninterference in internal affairs of others.

We have assessed that the variety of the roads and forms of the struggle for socialism, the originality and autonomy of those leading this struggle, as well as equal cooperation and solidarity among them constitute the basic law of the development of socialism as a world process, which already strongly affects the entire development of mankind.

The League of Communists believes that a gradual mutual opening between the communist and socialist, or social-democratic, and other democratic parties and movements has potentially a great significance for the progressive development in the contemporary world. We have also noted that relations between progressive parties and movements in the world are based more and more on the principles of independence, noninterference in internal affairs and responsibility to one's own workers class and people. The LCY believes that it is only on these principles that voluntary and equal cooperation and internationalist solidarity of the workers class of the several countries and of other progressive and democratic social and political forces can be built under contemporary conditions, accompanied by mutual understanding and respect for the various interests, concepts and positions. [applause]

The LCY will therefore further strive for the independence and autonomy of parties and for democratic principles in their mutual relations in the spirit of equality and mutual respect. We will be also in the future against any exclusiveness, attaching of labels and arbitration, and against proclaiming one's own experiences in the building of socialism to be universally valid; and we will be in favor of everything that affirms the variety of the roads and forms of the struggle for socialism, that expresses the wealth of the socialist ideas and practice and that contributes to a faster development of Marxist thought and socialism in the world. [applause]

Comrades, I particularly wish to stress that the resolute support which all our peoples and nationalities, all our working people and citizens extend to the nonalined and independent foreign policy of the SFRY and the policy of the LCY in the workers movement has been fully manifested at the 11th LCY Congress in the discussion and the amendments, just as it was at all the republic congresses and the provincial conferences. [applause]

The delegates were unanimous in their appraisal that among the working people and citizens there is a highly developed consciousness that our socialist self-managing system and our independent and nonalined foreign policy are lasting components which are mutually conditioned and intertwined, that they are inseparable and that such a policy for Yugoslavia in the present complex international relations, along with our system of all-people's defense and social self-protection, is a firm guarantee of the international position and security of our country and its independent and unhindered social development. [applause]

Comrades, a considerable number of the remarks and suggestions made by the delegates were of the nature of linguistic editing, and in our striving to be as clear as possible we took them into consideration. To the extent that we have not been able to do so because of the shortage of time, I propose that the congress empower the commission for the editing of the congress documents to examine all these and other proposals of an editing nature and to use them in the final editing of the text of the resolutions.

Many current and very significant problems of our economic, political, cultural and overall social development were broached in the discussions in the congress commissions; many useful proposals and suggestions for future work were made, but all of them of course could not find their place in the proposed documents. The commission proposes that the congress impose the obligation on the Central Committee to examine all such problems and proposals and, depending on their content, to include them in its work program or to submit them to appropriate self-managing or other social organs and organizations for consideration

The commission is convinced that the positions and tasks contained in the proposed resolutio together with Comrade Tito's report and the LCY Statute, will be a firm and clear foundation a reliable guide and a strong encouragement for successful daily work by the communists, the organizations and organs of the League of Communists and by all the working people and citizens and their self-managing organs, and sociopolitical and other organizations.

They will be a democratic and efficient tool in the complex, contradictory but also great struggle for an even more rapid and successful development of our socialist self-managing society, for the strengthening of the equality, brotherhood and unity of our peoples and nationalities, of our socialist republics and provinces and of our entire community. [applause]

They also are a basis for new successes by our country in the struggle for peace, nonalinement, equality and progress of all peoples and countries and for the strengthening of the prestige and position of socialist and nonalined Yugoslavia in the world.

Therefore, comrades, we propose that the 11th LCY Congress adopt the proposed resolutions in their entirety. Thank you. [applause]

Resolution on International Cooperation

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["11th Congress of the LCY: Resolution on International Cooperation"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade--The resolution of the 11th Congress of the LCY "The LCY in the Struggle for Peace, Equal International Cooperation and Socialism in the World" expounds the basic principles of the LCY's international policy, the standpoints and assessments of the LCY regarding key questions in the modern world, the processes and trends in the international arena, relations and cooperation between communist and all other progressive movements and parties.

The resolution is based on Comrade Tito's report, the report on the workd of the LCY Central Committee and its organs between the 10th and 11th congresses of the LCY, on the basic theses for preparation of the standpoints and documents of the 11th congress, and on discussion of the congress.

The modern world, which has never, in the opinion of the LCY, been so interdependent and yet so divided at one and the same time, is characterized by dynamic and contradictory trends. In such a situation, active peaceful coexistence, it is stated at the very beginning of the resolution, represents the only progressive historical alternative.

The contradictions in international relations may be seen in the fact that there has been, on the one hand, an obvious increase in the forces struggling for peace, national and social emancipation, equal international cooperation, democratization of international relations, while on the other hand there continue bloc competition and striving for stronger influence in new territories, various forms of the policy of force and pressure and interference in the affairs of independent countries, dangerous hotbeds of crisis are increasing in number, the arms race is acquiring new dimensions, and the abyss between the developed and the underdeveloped is becoming deeper.

Reviewing and appraising events on the current international scene, the resolution of the 11th Congress of the LCY underlines the great importance of the policy of nonalinement, the platform of which has acquired a global character, while nonalinement has become an independent factor in modern international relations which is having an increasingly important influence on overall international trends. The resolution expounds the historical roots of nonalinement deriving from the people's struggle for freedom, national independence and social progress, from co-opposition to the bloc division of the world, against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racial discrimination, hegemonism and all other forms of subordination and exploitation; and the resolution goes on to stress that all these countries and peoples are united by a common will to be free and independent. Differences in systems, ideological, religious and other differences, economic, political, cultural and other differences, association with countries of one or other bloc; these are not and must not be a hindrance to the solidarity and unity of action of the nonalined countries. Herein is the strength of this movement and the essence of its objective anti-imperialist role, it is emphasized, and the resolution adds that every attempt at ideological or political differentiation of the platform means undermining the unity of the nonalined movement.

After the fifth conference of the nonalined countries in Colombo, which worked out a whole platform for the democratization of international relations, the nonalined movement confirmed itself as one of the deciding independent factors, which strengthened its influence and led to the principles and goals of nonalined policy being accepted by an increasingly large number of countries which do not belong to the movement. However, with the increase in importance and influence, the nonalined movement is increasingly subject to foreign pressures which, the resolution stressed, have made even more urgent the need for the nonalined countries to oppose jointly all attempts to divide and crush the movement from within, to dispute or weaken its role.

In connection with the existence of contradictions and even armed conflicts between certain nonalined countries, the resolution of the 11th Congress of the LCY indicates the necessity to solve all these disagreements and conflicts by peaceful means, otherwise such conflicts should turn into the political confrontation of blocs, which inevitably leads the countries in conflict into dependence on the blocs. The present problems of nonalinement should not be underestimated, nor overrated, it is stressed, and the point is added that the history of the movement shows all the difficulties and resistance with which it has met.

In this context the point is stressed in the resolution that the LCY and the SFRY will continue through their concrete initiatives and activity to contribute to the strengthening of the action orientation and unity of the movement of nonalined countries in their struggle surmount the bloc division of the world and for new relations. Within the framework of this activity by the Yugoslav communists and the SFRY particular importance is attached to the struggle for the construction of a new international economic order, whose path of construction, the resolution goes on to stress, leads through international negotiation and agreement-reaching toward the development of all-round international economic cooperation on the principle of equal benefit and on the basis of every country's sovereignty over its natural resources, equality, and respect for all countries. The resolution adds that the LCY and other sociopolitical organizations will support efforts to open a dialog on this problem, one of the most difficult of the present day, between the progressive and democrati forces of the industrially developed countries.

In the part of the resolution dealing with the process of negotiation and the relaxation of tension, it is stressed that certain initial results have been achieved, but stress is also laid on the limited nature of this process, both geographically and as regards content, because of the fact that detente is still directed toward Europe and the normalization of relations between the great powers and blocs. In this context the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in Helsinki is assessed as one of the most important achievements in the process of the relaxation of tension, and its final document as a long-term program for the construction of new relations and for the development of cooperation between sovereign states. In connection with the Belgrade meeting of the CSCE the resoluti says that it constituted a substantive political dialog though encumbered by difficulties, in the sense of unanimous agreement on the importance of the Helsinki document and the continuity of the conference. In keeping with the Helsinki document and decision of the conference in Colombo, the need is stressed in the resolution for turning the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation. The point is stressed that the LCY and SFRY will continue to press for the process of relaxation to become all-embracing, for only this kind of detente would constitute, it is underlined, a guarantee of lasting peace and development. The LCY and the SFRY urge the guaranteeing of and respect for the rights of man and oppose attempts to abuse the rights of man as a means of bloc confrontation and interference in the internal affairs of other independent countries.

Regarding the problem of disarmament, the LCY resolution speaks about all the difficult consequences of the arms race and the stockpiling of military material and especially nuclear weapons and stresses in this connection that the LCY and the SFRY are in favor of halting the arms race and starting negotiations on the problems of disarmament without delay. In this context stress is laid on the significance of the UN special session on disarmament, called at the initiative of nonalined countries, and on Yugoslavia's efforts to insure that concrete measures and recommendations are adopted at the session in this field.

The text of the resolution further presents the well-known attitudes of the LCY and the SFRY on old and new hotbeds of crisis in the world, in the Middle East, the Mediterranean, the African Continent and in Asia and in this connection it is noted that the only possible way out of conflicts and disputes lies in peaceful negotiations bases on respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference.

Yugoslavia, it is stressed, is resolutely opposed to any foreign interference in the affairs of African countries and extends full support to the Organization of African Unity. The resolution stresses Yugoslavia's support for the peaceful unification of Korea and the demands for the withdrawal of foreign troops from the Korean Peninsula.

The part of the resolution which deals with the processes and changes in the international workers movement stresses that independence and autonomy in the formulation of their own strategy and tactics are growing stronger among the parties, that the awareness of the need for cooperation between parties on new foundations is increasing and that there is a growing affirmation of the different roads to socialism and that the champions of these roads are independent and autonomous, all of which today represents an objective law of the development of socialism as a world process. Relations between the communist and all other democratic and progressive parties and movements, the resolution goes on to say, are increasingly based on the principles of independence, noninterference in internal affairs and responsibility to one's own working class and people. The LCY considers, it is stressed, that these principles, accompanied by mutual respect for different interests, attitudes and views, constitute the only basis on which it is possible in present-day conditions to develop voluntary and equitable cooperation and internationalist solidarity in the ranks of the working class and other progressive forces. This is the only way to lessen the danger or an alien experience being imposed on another as if it were universally valid, and reduce the threat from other nationalist tendencies.

On the other side, these positive processes are opposed by the conservative and dogmatic forces which are trying to preserve updated relations by advocating various forms of centralist institutionalization of the international activity of the communist or socialist and social-democratic parties.

The Berlin conference of the communist and workers parties is assessed in the LCY document as a significant contribution to peace and security in Europe and stress is laid on its significance for the strengthening of democratic principles in relations between communist parties. Positive assessment is given also of the adoption of general agreement as the principle on which decisionmaking was based in the work of the conference, as well as on the fact that the work of the conference was public. Particular stress is laid on the LCY's active role in the preparations for the conference and especially on the participation of its delegation, headed by Comrade Tito, in the conference, all of which contributed to the affirmation of new values and contents in the relations between parties and to the success of the conference.

After noting that the role and influence of some of the communist parties of Western Europe and of the Japanese Communist Party have considerably increased, that they have become a significant factor of national policy and international relations and that they are trying to develop their own independent strategies and tactics of the struggle for socialism in keeping with the socioeconomic and political conditions existing in highly developed capitalist society, the resolution goes on to stress that the LCY supports the positive developments in the workers movement which strengthen the independence of parties and the diversity of the roads and forms of the struggle for socialism as a world process.

The resolution states with regard to communist parties in power that they are achieving successes in the policy of economic and cultural development and are exerting efforts to improve the existing system. It adds that the LCY supports every positive step which these parties achieved in economic and social development.

The gradual mutual opening of dialog between communist and other parties, which is, to be sure, not devoid of certain conflicts, is assessed by the LCY as a contribution to the strengthening of socialism as a world process and as a contribution to the strengthening of democracy and the search for new progressive solutions in the development of society.

The League of Communists has always advocated constructive, principled, well-argued and public discussion in the spirit of equality and mutual respect without [word indistinct] or labeling, on all vital questions on the struggle of socialism. Such a discussion, the resolution underlined, may express to the full all the wealth of socialist ideas and practice, which practice is today faced with a number of problems which did not exist in the time of Marx, Engels and Lenin. Practice has shown, it is added, that socialism as an historic process unbounded by dogmatic frameworks is not without conflicts, which finds its expression particularly in certain relations between the socialist states, not even excluding wars.

Assessing the events in the social democratic wing of the worker movement, the resolution, in addition to stressing the changes in the conduct of these parties, points to negative aspects of the activity of the socialist international in nonalined and other developing countries. Such activity, it is stressed, may also contain attempts to introduce ideological and bloc divisions between the nonalined countries. In this context emphasis is placed on the LCY's decisive and principled opposition to all forms of regional or world institutionalization of parties and movements, for this would mean a return to historically outmoded forms and is objectively opposed to the broad political platform and activity of the nonalined countries.

In that part of the resolution dealing with Yugoslavia's foreign policy activity and well-developed relations with nearly all countries in the world on the principles of nonalined policy--an exceptional contribution to which has been made by the activity and authority of President Tito--particular significance is attributed to cooperation with nonalined countries in all spheres. It notes in addition that the policy of goodneighborly relations has always had prime importance and points to the importance of national minorities as bridges for links and mutual understanding between Yugoslavia and neighboring countries. In addition to putting forward the positive actions of cooperation with individual neighboring countries, the resolution also points to that which hinders these relations with some of them, such as the policy of assimilation of the Slovene and Croatian national minorities in Austria, nonrecognition of the Macedonian national minority in Bulgaria, and the standpoint toward the Macedonian nation as a whole; the unresolved situation of the Macedonian minority in Greece; the absence of sufficient interest on the part of Albania in cooperation with full mutual respect on the well known principles.

Our country regards the relations with our national minorities as a criterion of relations with the people of Yugoslavia as well.

Guided by the basic principles in international cooperation, which take as their starting point independence, equality, mutual respect for interests, noninterference, responsibility of parties and movements before their working class and people, the LCY--the resolution states--has developed meaningful bilateral cooperation with a large number of parties and movements, and between the 10th and 11th congresses relations with the Communist Party of China and the Communist Party of Kampuchea have been nonalined, the resolution continues. Following these principles the LCY will continue to develop all-round and equal cooperation while advocating in particular broad links with parties and movements of nonalined countries and offering full support to liberation movements.

Remaining consistent to the aforementioned principles the LCY, where international gatherings of parties and movements are concerned, supports those which make possible the broadest participation of progressive forces and free democratic exchange of opinion, with no binding documents, taking into consideration the aims, content, character and possible results of these gatherings. On the other hand, the LCY does not take part in international meetings which, in its view, are aimed at organizational institutionalization, at enclosing movements into more narrow frameworks, at establishing or preserving ideological or political monopoly, at adopting a common "general line," that is--it is stressed--whose orientation is in contradiction to the LCY's independence in determining internal and foreign policy.

A special part of the resolution is devoted to the problems and situation of our workers temporarily employed abroad, and also to our emigrants.

At the end of the resolution it is stressed that in the period between the two congresses the organic link between the system of self-management and independent and nonalined policy of Yugoslavia has been powerfully confirmed, and significant results have been achieved in the democratization and socialization of our foreign policy.

Resolution on Neighboring States

LD232120Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1619 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 23, (TANJUG)--The policy of good-neighbour relations has always been of first-rate importance to Yugoslavia and represents a lasting foreign-policy commitment, says the international relations resolution adopted by the 11th LCY Congress today.

Yugoslavia, the resolution assesses, has developed comprehensive political, economic, cultural and other cooperation with neighbouring countries based on equality, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and non-interference. Yugoslavia advocates respect for the rights of the members of its nations forming national minorities in other countries. It regards national minorities as contributing to contact, mutual understanding, and cooperation between neighbors and their treatment indicative of attitudes toward neighbors. For this reason, Yugoslavia strongly opposed any assimilation of national minorities. This policy of Yugoslavia, the resolution notes, is a factor of stability in its region and beyond.

Attitudes toward the members of the Yugoslav nations forming minorities in neighboring countries are present throughout the resolution's evaluation of relations with all neighboring countries.

The resolution assesses the Osimo accords between Yugoslavia and Italy as an important contribution to their good-neighbour relations. The accords confirmed as inalterable the state border between the two countries and defines the final settlement of a number of other questions. Particular importance is attached by the LCY resolution to the possibilities provided in the accords for regulating the status and ensuring the free development of national minorities in Italy.

The resolution notes the broad cooperation being developed by Yugoslavia with Austria in many areas.

However, relations with this neighboring country are burdened by the policy of assimilation followed by Austria in regard to the Slovene and Croatian national minorities in that country. The LCY and Yugoslavia--states the resolution--urge the consistent realization of the rights of the Slovene and Croatian national minorities, as requested by the Austrian state treaty, and support the struggle of these minorities to preserve their national identity and free development.

The resolution describes economic, cultural and other cooperation with Bulgaria as relatively good. However, Bulgaria's unchanged policy toward the Macedonian national minority and the Macedonian nation as a whole restrains full-scale cooperation, states the resolution, adding: "The LCY and Yugoslavia hold that failure to respect and denial of the rights of the Macedonian national minority in Bulgaria contravenes the United Nations Charter and the Helsinki European conference final act. In aspring to all-round development of good-neighbor relations with Bulgaria, Yugoslavia believes the restoration of these rights to the Macedonian national minority and a definition of its status would substantially help toward more successful and comprehensive cooperation between the two neighboring countries."

Cooperation with Greece, the resolution notes, has revived following democratic political changes in the country. Understanding and positive contacts have been developing between Yugoslavia and Greece against the background of Balkan cooperation. Relations with Greece, however, would improve even further with a constructive start on dealing with the position of the Macedonian national minority in that neighboring country, the resolution says.

Economic, educational, and cultural cooperation with Albania is good, the resolution states. Yugoslavia is interested in intensifying cooperation with Albania based on full mutual respec on the principles of independence, territorial integrity, equality and non-interference. "Yugoslavia expects the other side too to display in practice the same interest, essential if mutually beneficial cooperation in all fields is to increase," the resolution points out.

The resolution cites the positive results in Yugoslav-Hungarian cooperation, the all-round development of cooperation with Romania and successful Yugoslav-Turkish cooperation.

Yugoslavia will continue to pursue the policy of promoting neighborly cooperation to make its relations with neighboring countries always more meaningful and keep its borders with them always more open.

TITO RECEIVES POLITICAL SCHOOL, OTHER DELEGATIONS

LD240018Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1905 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

["Tito Receives Delegations From Kumrovec and Majdanpek"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade--During the break between the two plenary sessions President of the LCY Josip Broz Tito received in the Sava center [words indistinct] of the Josip Broz Tito LCY political school in Kumrovec led by Djuka Hrzenjak, director of the school.

Hrzenjak presented President Tito with a publication in which all the lectures held in the school are printed, including those given by President Tito in March last year to the students of the school. Hrzenjak also presented President Tito with pictures by Vili Svecnjak showing scenes from Kumrovec.

President Tito showed great interest in the work of the school, the program and quality of the teaching and the success of the present generation of students, expressing in this connection the desire that in future the quality of the teaching should be on an even higher level.

President Tito also received a delegation from the gold works of Majdanpek, which presented him with a collection of silver and gold coins minted in honor of the 11th Congress of the LCY.

These receptions were also attended by Stane Dolanc, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Berislav Bedurina, chief of cabinet to President Tito.

KULAKOV, CPSU DELEGATION LEAVES BELGRADE

LD260741Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1636 GMT 25 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 25 (TANJUG)--The delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) led by Fedor Kulakov, member of the Politbureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left here today for Moscow after attending the 11th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY).

At Belgrade airport, the Soviet delegation was seen off by Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee, and other figures.

UK PAPER REPORTS DENIAL OF EXPULSION OF SOVIETS

LD231258Y London DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 17 Jun 78 p 28 LD

[By David Floyd, communist affairs correspondent]

[Text] Russian and Yugoslav sources in Belgrade yesterday dismissed as false a report that Yugoslavia had asked the Soviet Government to withdraw three members of its embassy staff from the city.

A spokesman for the Yugoslav Foreign Ministry said firmly: "The report is incorrect."

Earlier, it was reported that the Yugoslavs had asked for the withdrawal of one Russian diplomat and two nondiplomatic employees of the Soviet Embassy because of their alleged contacts with members of the illegal pro-Soviet Communist Party.

The contacts were said to have been revealed at the trial in April of Mileta Perovic, the illegal party's general-secretary.

20 Years' Jail

Perovic was sentenced to 20 years' jail for treason. It was made clear during the trial that he had enjoyed for many years the financial and moral support of the Soviet Government.

The Yugoslav secret police rounded up most of the illegal party's members after they held a secret congress in 1974. Perovic was kidnapped in Switzerland last year.

Members of the embassies of the Soviet Union and some of the communist countries of Eastern Europe were known to have contact with Perovic's followers.

It is believed that most of them have already left Yugoslavia voluntarily or at Yugoslavia's request.

Sources close to the Soviet Embassy in Belgrade said the report that the Yugoslavs had asked the Russians to leave was "a lie." But the Yugoslav Government did not issue an official statement.

Tito Determined

Relations between Belgrade and Moscow have been at a low ever since the illegal party, backed by the Kremlin, was exposed.

The kidnapping of Perovic and his trial reflected President Tito's determination not to tolerate Russian interference in Yugoslavia's internal affairs.

This is further stressed in the documents just published in connection with the Eleventh Congress of the Yugoslav League of Communists, which takes place in Belgrade next week.

The congress will reaffirm the Yugoslav communists' independence of Moscow and their rejection of Russian leadership of the communist movement.

It is not known yet whether the Russians will send a delegation to the Yugoslav congress. They have in the past boycotted Yugoslav congresses when President Tito's policy was not to their liking.

AS-SADAT ENVOY DELIVERS MESSAGE FOR TITO

LD262240Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1742 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 26, (TANJUG)--President of Egypt Anwar as-Sadat has sent a message for President Tito. The message refers to the Middle East events and the coming full ministerial conference of non-aligned countries in Belgrade.

The message for President Tito was delivered by Egyptian ambassador to Yugoslavia Jamal ad-Din Mansur to undersecretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs Budimir Loncar.

TERRITORIAL WATERS TO BE EXTENDED TO 12 MILES

LD261822Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1115 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade--Yugoslavia's territorial waters will be extended from the present 10 to 12 nautical miles.

This is the most important news to emerge from the proposed law on changes in the law on territorial waters, the outer sea belt and the continental shelf of Yugoslavia. This proposal has been submitted to the delegates of the Yugoslav assembly.

The international convention governing territorial waters allows 12 nautical miles. In our existing law this is set at 10 miles. Almost all countries have already set in their national legislation a limit of 12 nautical miles for their territorial waters, and many countries are expanding their waters beyond this limit. In 1975 Italy legally fixed its boundary in the Adriatic at 12 nautical miles, while in 1976 Albania extended the boundaries of its territorial waters to 15 nautical miles.

TANJUG EDITOR RESPONDS TO BULGARIAN CHARGES

LD2517O4Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1533 GMT 25 Jun 78 LD

["Bulgarian Accusations Against Yugoslavia"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade--TANJUG editor Ljupka Milovanovic writes: During a period of barely 24 hours since the end of the LCY Congress a number of accusations have been made in Bulgaria against Yugoslavia and the decisions of the 11th LCY Congress accusations made with conspicuous haste and in a tendencious manner, which have attained such a degree of absurdity as to claim that Yugoslavia has territorial claims on Bulgaria.

Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, who led his party's delegation at the 11th LCY Congress, stated immediately on his return to Sofia that at the congress his delegation had been acquainted with the tasks and with the problems which the LCY was resolving at the present stage of the construction of socialism. However, he added, from the congress tribune and, moreover, in the resolution of the 11th congress on international relations and of foreign policy "which will guide the LCY in its further activity" there were expressed tendencious assessments and groundless accusations at the expense of the BCP and of the People's Republic of Bulgaria "which go as far as to contain the absurd thesis that aspirations to annex parts of the Yugoslav territory are manifested in Bulgaria."

Having stated that the Bulgarian side "could not pass in silence over these groundless accusations" and also that it had acquainted representatives of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia with its stands, Stanishev said in the aforementioned statement (although it is hard to believe that this is what he thinks): "There never was a Macedonian national minority in Bulgaria and there isn't any today." He said that the people who live in the Blagoegrad district felt themselves to be an inseparable part of the Bulgarian nation, both today as indeed they had been in the past. "This is why, stressed Stanishev, we assess the claims of the so-called Macedonian minority in Bulgaria as an attempt to bring pressure to bear and to meddle in the internal affairs of Bulgaira."

As is known, the official statistics of Socialist Bulgaria at one time published accurate reports on the number of Macedonians in Bulgaria. Later this very same socialist Bulgaria gobbled up both the statistics and Macedonians in an attempt to do the impossible--to wipe out a nation completely both from the past and the present.

In his statement Stanishev also recalls the speech made a few days ago in Blagoevgrad by Todor Zhivkov, regarding Bulgaria's readiness to sign a declaration with Yugoslavia even tomorrow on the inviolability of borders and on mutual renunciation of territorial claims, a speech about which, Stanishev says, the Yugoslav public has not been informed. Comrade Stanishev, however, omitted to mention that at this same meeting at which such an undertone was expressed (in part of the speech) by the highest ranking leader--about which the Yugoslav public was at once informed--the leader of the Blagoevgrad area, to the applause of the highest ranking leadership present, spoke of Bulgaria's "Western neighbor", that is, Yugoslavia, in the same way in which Stanishev speaks. This means that Stanishev's statement was not motivated by the 11th LCY Congress, but clearly by the long-established Bulgarian policy of denial of the Macedonian nation. It is the same case with the official Bulgarian news agency, which yesterday also stated that Yugoslavia professes claims against Bulgaria and is attempting to exert pressure upon Bulgaria and interfere in its internal affairs.

So, there is nothing new in Bulgaria. Surely the people there did not expect that the 11th LCY Congress was going to constitute some sort of a turning point in the basic foreign political orientation of Yugoslavia including a change in the principles of cooperation with the neighboring countries. What is interesting perhaps is only that on the eve, during and immediately after the top gathering of the top Yugoslav communists the atmosphere was created in the Bulgarian public suggesting that it is Yugoslavia which does not wish goodneighborly cooperation and does not accept "constructive" Bulgarian proposals.

As far as the 11th congress is concerned: it stressed forcefully that Yugoslavia looks on national minorities as factors of ties, reciprocal understanding and goodneighborly cooperation and on the attitude toward them as a yardstick of one's attitude toward the people of Yugoslavia as well. This is why Stanishev is right when he expects that this will continue to be the policy of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

While insuring full equality and equal rights for all the nations and nationalities on its own territory, Yugoslavia will certainly always resist assimilation of parts of its peoples who live in the neighboring countries. The fact that what is involved in the case of Bulgaria is assimilation pure and simple is confirmed also by these recent propaganda actions against Yugoslavia announcing that the Macedonians in Bulgaria feel themselves to be "an inseparable part of the Bulgarian nation."

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